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Annual Report on the Police of the City of Bombay for the Year 1924

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No. 4434/7 of 1925.

From

P. A. KELLY, ESQUIRE,
Commissioner of Police,
Bombay;

To

THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT
OF BOMBAY,
Home Department,
Bombay.

Police Commissioner's Office :
Bombay, 16th May 1925.

Sir,

I have the honour to submit herewith the Annual Police Report of the City of Bombay for the year 1924.

2. In conformity with the instructions contained in Government Resolution, Judicial Department, No. 4075, dated the 14th July 1886, the Report was forwarded to the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, and a copy of that officer's reply No. 2441 dated the 15th May 1925 is appended herewith.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

P. A. KELLY,
Commissioner of Police.

No. 2441 of 1925.

Chief Presidency Magistrate's Court :
Bombay, 15th May 1925.

From

S. S. RANGNEKAR, Esq., L.L.B., Bar.-at-Law,
Chief Presidency Magistrate
and Revenue Judge, Bombay;

To

The COMMISSIONER of POLICE,
Bombay.

Sir,

I have the honour to return herewith the Bombay City Police Administration Report for the year 1924, received with your letter No. 4332/7 dated the 14th instant, and to state that I do not desire to offer any remarks.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
(Signed) S. S. RANGNEKAR,
Chief Presidency Magistrate
and Revenue Judge, Bombay.

(True copy.)
P. A. KELLY,
Commissioner of Police.

No. 4331/7 of 1925.

From

P. A. KELLY, Esq.,
Commissioner of Police, Bombay;

To

A. MONTGOMERIE, Esq., M.A., C.I.E., I.C.S.,
Secretary to the Government of Bombay,
Home Department, Bombay.

Police Commissioner's Office :
Bombay, 14th May 1925.

Sir,

I have the honour to submit the Annual Report on the work of the Bombay City Police for the year 1924 with the usual statements as appendices.

2. I was in charge of the office of the Commissioner of Police from the beginning of the year to 29th February and again from 1st November to the close of the year. During my absence on leave Mr. D. Healy officiated in the appointment.

The Deputy Commissioners were :—

Special Branch	... Mr. P. M. Stewart from 1st January to 14th November.
	Mr. H. S. Needham from 15th November to 28th November.
	Khan Bahadur Kavasji J. Petigara from 29th November to the end of the year.
Crime Branch	... Mr. F. E. Sharp from 1st January to 28th November.
	Mr. E. L. Cauty from 29th November to the end of the year.
Divisions	... Mr. D. Healy from 1st January to 29th February.
	Mr. E. L. Cauty from 1st March to 28th November.
	Mr. H. S. Needham from 29th November to the end of the year.
Port	... Mr. C. E. Lynch-Blosse.
Additional	... Mr. E. L. Cauty from 26th February to 29th February.
	Mr. H. S. Needham from 7th November to 14th November.

I give below a list of the Police Divisions showing the various areas comprised in the jurisdiction of each Division :—

A Division	... Colaba, Fort South, Fort North, Esplanade and Dhobi Talao.
B ,,	... Market, Mandvi, Chuckla, Umerkhadi and Dongri.
C ,,	... Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Gamdevi.

D Division ... Mazagaon, Tarwady, Kamatipura, New Nagpada, Mahaluxmi and Jacob Circle.
E ,, ... Parel and Matunga.
F ,, ... Mahim and Worli.
G ,, ... His Majesty's Government Dockyard. This Division ceased to exist from 1st November 1924.
H & I ,, ... Bombay Harbour and Docks.
L ,, ... Head Quarters—Armed and Unarmed Police.
M ,, ... Mounted Police.

Reported crime, cognizable and non-cognizable.

3. Cognizable and non-cognizable cases reported during the year numbered 133,853 against 122,086 in 1923 and 112,163 in 1922. The subjoined table gives details of the total volume of crime in 1923 and 1924 :—

—	1923.				
	Cognizable.			Non-cognizable.	Total crime.
	Police.	Magisterial.	Total.		
Cognizable Criminal Conspiracy ...	1	.....	1	.....	1
Class I	106	1	107	25	132
,, II	952	8	960	.....	960
,, III	2,324	.....	2,324	.....	2,324
,, IV	82	70	152	2,591	2,743
,, V	7,929	186	8,115	41	8,156
Total ...	11,394	265	11,659	2,657	14,316
Class VI	79,248	12,068	91,316	16,454	107,770
Grand Total ...	90,642	12,333	102,975	19,111	122,086

—	1924.				
	Cognizable.			Non-cognizable.	Total crime.
	Police.	Magisterial.	Total.		
Cognizable Criminal Conspiracy ...	1	.....	1	.....	1
Class I	89	.....	89	35	124
,, II	874	.....	874	.....	874
,, III	2,411	1	2,412	.....	2,412
,, IV	101	56	157	2,230	2,387
,, V	7,714	207	7,921	46	7,967
Total ...	11,190	264	11,454	2,311	13,765
Class VI	88,462	12,739	101,201	18,887	120,088
Grand Total ...	99,652	13,003	112,655	21,198	133,853

The total increase over last year's figures amounts to 11,767 while in 1923 the increase over the figures of 1922 was 9,923. The increase mainly falls under Class VI

Statement A, Part I, Police cognizable cases.

4. The total number of cognizable cases of all classes reported to the Police during the year was 99,652 against 90,642 in 1923 and 82,077 in 1922.

Under the Indian Penal Code (Classes I to V) there were 11,190 cases against 11,394 in 1923 and 11,348 in 1922.

Under Class VI, 88,462 cases were reported against 79,248 in 1923 and 70,729 in 1922.

Police cognizable cases for disposal.

5. Including 1,232 cases pending from the previous year *plus* 46 cases of previous years again brought on to the register during the year, there were 100,930 cases for disposal during the year under report against 91,718 in 1923 and 83,192 in 1922.

Of the total cases for disposal, 11,601 fell under the Indian Penal Code (Classes I to V) and 89,329 under Class VI.

The increase on the whole works out to 10 per cent. as against the increase of 10 per cent. last year. This increase is entirely in Local Act cases (Class VI), there being a decrease of 204 in reported crime under Classes I to V. The bulk of the increase under Class VI is the result of the sustained activity of the Police in dealing with (*a*) petty shop-keepers, hawkers and squatters causing obstruction in public streets and thoroughfares under the provisions of the Bombay City Police Act, (*b*) offences under the Bombay Public Conveyances Act, and (*c*) offences under the Bombay Prevention of Gambling Act. The offences under the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act have also contributed to a certain extent towards the increase in the Local Act cases.

Police cognizable cases struck off.

6. The total number of excluded cases for the year 1924 was 2,709 against 1,377 in 1923 and 905 in 1922; of these, 485 fell under the Indian Penal Code and 2,224 under Class VI against 397 and 980 in the preceding year. Of the excluded cases, 70 were declared to be false as compared with 89 in 1923 and 77 in 1922.

In eight cases compensation ranging from Rs. 15 to 50 was awarded to the accused by the Magistracy under Section 553, Criminal Procedure Code. The percentage of excluded cases to cases reported works out to 2·72.

Fifteen complainants were prosecuted either under Section 182 or 211, Indian Penal Code, with the result that 10 were convicted, 2 discharged, the charge against one was withdrawn as he could not be traced and the cases against the remaining two were pending.

Pending Police cases.

7. The total number of cases pending at the close of the year was 1,015 as against 1,232 in 1923 and 1,020 in 1922.

8. Ninety-seven thousand one hundred and seventy-one Police cases of all classes were classified as true against 89,056 in 1923 and 81,218 in 1922. Of these, 89,698 resulted in conviction giving a percentage of 92·31 as compared with 91·08 in 1923 and 91·03 in 1922.

True Police cognizable cases.

Under the Indian Penal Code, 10,706 cases were classified as true against 11,088 in 1923 and 11,159 in 1922. Of these, 4,432 resulted in conviction giving a percentage of 41·40 against 41·55 in 1923 and 41·76 in 1922.

Under Class VI, 86,465 cases were classified as true. Of these, 85,266 ended in conviction giving a percentage of 98·61 against 98·12 in 1923 and 98·87 in 1922.

The percentage of true cases to cases reported stands at 97·51.

9. The total number of cases of all classes remaining undetected at the end of the year under report was 5,048 against 5,290 in 1923 and 5,180 in 1922. The percentage of non-detection works out to 5·00 against 5·77 in 1923 and 6·22 in 1922.

Undetected Police cognizable cases.

10. *Class I.—Offences against the State, etc.*—In this class there were 99 cases for disposal including 9 cases pending from the preceding year *plus* one case of the previous year again brought on to the register against 113 in 1923 and 189 in 1922. Convictions were obtained in 50 cases as against 71 in 1923.

Result of trial by classes.

The decrease occurred mainly under the following heads:—

	1923.	1924.
Offences relating to coin	8	6
Offences relating to stamps	6	..
Offences relating to Government Promissory Notes	20	10
Other offences against public justice ...	23	21
Personating public servant or soldier ...	25	18

On the other hand the head "Rioting or unlawful assembly" shows an increase of 13 cases.

Class II.—Serious offences against the person.—Under this head there were 933 cases for disposal including 55 cases pending from the preceding year *plus* 4 cases of the previous years again brought on to the register as compared with 1,002 in 1923 and 1,024 in 1922. Convictions were obtained in 303 cases as against 352 in 1923.

The following heads show a decrease:—

	1923.	1924.
Culpable homicide	13	11
Rape by a person other than the husband .	19	8
Grievous hurt	258	243
Hurt	349	290
Kidnapping, etc.	79	65
Criminal force to public servant, etc. ..	64	57

On the other hand an increase is noticeable under the following heads :—

	1923.	1924.
Murder	38	46
Attempts at murder	12	15
Unnatural offence	9	19
Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide ...	41	49
Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt	4	9

Class III.—Serious offences against the person and property or against property only.—Including 67 cases pending from the preceding year *plus* 7 cases of the previous years again brought on to the register, there were 2,485 cases for disposal against 2,419 in 1923 and 2,350 in 1922. Convictions were obtained in 532 cases as against 518 in 1923.

The increase is perceptible under the following head :—

	1923.	1924.
Lurking house trespass, etc. ...	2,075	2,169

Class IV.—Minor offences against the person.—In this category there occurred 105 cases including three cases pending from the preceding year *plus* one case of the previous year again brought on to the register, as against 93 in 1923 and 158 in 1922. Convictions were obtained in 19 cases as against 23 in 1923.

The following heads are responsible for the increase :—

	1923.	1924.
Wrongful restraint and confinement ...	64	81
Rash act causing hurt or endangering life	18	20

Class V.—Minor offences against property.—Including 231 cases pending from the previous year *plus* 33 cases of the previous years again brought on to the register, there were 7,978 cases for disposal as against 8,246 in 1923 and 8,165 in 1922. Convictions were obtained in 3,527 cases as against 3,641 in 1923.

The decrease is noticeable under the following heads :—

	1923.	1924.
Theft	6,391	6,150
Criminal breach of trust	846	801

On the other hand the following heads indicate an increase :—

	1923.	1924.
Receiving stolen property	201	231
Cheating	477	519

Class VI.—Other offences not specified above.—This class comprised 89,329 cases inclusive of 867 cases pending from the previous year as compared with 79,843 in 1923 and 71,305 in 1922. Convictions were obtained in 85,266 cases as against 76,502 in 1923.

Serious crime.

11. There were 71 cases of murder and attempted murder including 10 cases pending from the previous year against 54 in 1923 and 48 in 1922. Of these, 22 ended in conviction, 10 in acquittal, 27 remained undetected (including 11 infanticide cases), one was declared to be false, 3 were declared to be mistake of facts, 5 were pending at the close of the year and in the remaining 3 cases the accused were declared to be lunatics.

There were 14 cases of culpable homicide inclusive of 3 cases pending from the previous year. Of these, 9 ended in conviction, 1 in acquittal, 3 remained undetected and 1 was pending at the close of the year.

Of the 61 murders and attempted murders reported during the year, the victims in 29 cases were males, in 12 females, in one a child and in one case the victims were a male and a female. The remaining 18 were cases of infanticide. In 8 cases the motive of crime was jealousy, in 19 cases the murder or attempt at murder was due to quarrels, in 9 cases the motive was theft, in 2 cases the motive was to evade arrest by the Police, in one case the motive was to escape from Police custody, in one case the charge of attempt at murder was on enquiry found to be false and in 3 cases the motive of crime could not be ascertained. In the infanticide cases the motive was, apparently, the desire of the mother to conceal her shame.

The following are the cases of infanticide which ended in conviction during the year under report :—

(1) On the 15th September a dead body of a newly born female child was found in a sweeper's lane at Fanaswadi. Medical examination showed that the death was due to asphyxiation and an incised wound on the neck. In the course of enquiries it was ascertained that a woman named Tanibai who was a widow had come to Bombay from her native place Tadanlem in the Satara District in order to conceal her pregnancy and while she was putting up with a relative at Fanaswadi she gave birth to a child which was killed shortly after birth. On the evidence she was charged under Section 302, Indian Penal Code, and was placed before the learned Third Presidency Magistrate who committed her to the High Court Sessions where she was convicted and sentenced to transportation for life.

(2) On the night of 27th September a resident of a house on Khetwadi Main Road reported to the Police that the body of a newly born male child was found buried in his garden. Enquiries led to the arrest of one Sakubai, widow of Krishna, who showed signs of child birth. She was sent to and detained in the Bai Motlabai Hospital for treatment. On a statement made by her, a man named Shiwa Rangia was arrested and on the evidence both of them were put up on a charge under Sections 302, 318 and 114, Indian Penal Code. The Magistrate committed the

case to the High Court Sessions where both of them were awarded a sentence of 6 months' rigorous imprisonment each.

(3) On the 25th October head constable No. 1533/D overheard some women gossiping about a child that had been disposed of and started making enquiries which showed that a mill-hand named Cohinabai, widow of Sakharam, had given birth to a child on the previous day and that the child was buried. The Police exhumed the child from a spot near the room of the woman. On examination several wounds were found on the child's neck and a wound on the body. In *post-mortem* examination the wounds on the child were found to be incised. The woman was arrested and her medical examination proved that she had been recently delivered of a child. The witnesses who had seen the woman digging the hole in which the child was buried were traced. The accused was tried by the High Court Sessions under Sections 302 and 318, Indian Penal Code, and was convicted and sentenced to transportation for life on the first charge and to 6 months' rigorous imprisonment on the second.

The following cases of murder and attempts at murder are worthy of mention :—

(1) At about 2-30 a.m. on the 10th September a Hindu named Gangaram Ajodhyaprasad along with two of his associates went to the house of one Gulam Nabikhan situated in the compound of Boris' cemetery on Queen's Road, and under threats demanded money from him. Gulam Nabikhan and his companion opened the door and came out with bamboo sticks when Gangaram and his associates ran out on Queen's Road. Gulam Nabikhan and his companion chased them when they fired two revolver shots. Gulam Nabikhan raised an alarm and shouted for police assistance when two police constables, who were patrolling on Queen's Road at the time, joined Gulam Nabikhan and continued the chase. Gangaram and his associates then ran into the compound of the European cemetery. The constables and Gulam Nabikhan followed them in the cemetery where three more shots were fired at them. With the help of Gulam Nabikhan the constables secured Gangaram with a revolver and ammunition in his possession. His associates however disappeared.

Gangaram was charged and placed before the learned Third Presidency Magistrate who committed him to the High Court Sessions where he was convicted under Section 307, Indian Penal Code, and sentenced to 8 years' rigorous imprisonment on the 21st November.

(2) At about 10-20 p.m. on the 11th September four police constables were patrolling along Queen's Road and when near the Hindu cemetery they met a Mahomedan named Gulam Hussein Kassim. On suspicion the constables challenged him and directed him to halt. Gulam Hussein however took to his heels and the constables followed him. While running away Gulam Hussein fired a revolver shot at the constables. They however continued to chase him when he fired two more shots

at them which luckily missed them. Eventually the constables ran him down and one of them gave him a blow on the head with his stick and put him out of action. He was disarmed and arrested. He was charged under Section 307, Indian Penal Code, and placed before the learned Chief Presidency Magistrate who committed him to the High Court Sessions where he was convicted and sentenced to 7 years' rigorous imprisonment on the 20th November.

(3) At about 8 p.m. on the 28th January one Ganpat Dewji, a servant in the employ of a gold-smith named Ranchhoddas Chunilal of Kharakuwa, Bombay, was going along Dadyseth Agiari Lane with a copper box containing gold and silver ornaments valued at Rs. 825 when he was set upon by four persons. One of them threw a quantity of snuff in his face whilst the others assaulted him and relieved him of the box. Ganpat was accompanied by a mehta named Bhailal Amritlal. An alarm was raised and the four persons began to run away. They were chased by some passers-by but three of them escaped. The fourth Lakha Rama, a notorious bad character, had the jewel box in his possession but when he found the pursuit becoming too hot, he threw it away apparently in the hope that the chase would be given up. At this stage however police constable No. 255/C Ganpat Vishram came on the scene and joined in the chase. Lakha Rama ran down Bhuleshwar Road and, finding himself hard-pressed, drew out a six chambered revolver and commenced firing indiscriminately at his pursuers, one of whom was hit on the thigh. The constable pluckily continued the chase and followed Lakha into a gully where he closed with him. After a brief struggle the constable with the assistance of another constable who had by that time come to his aid secured Lakha and disarmed him of the revolver and a clasp knife which he had in his hands.

Lakha was charged under Sections 392 and 114, Indian Penal Code, in respect of the robbery and also under Section 307, Indian Penal Code, for attempted murder. He was also charged under Section 19 (*f*) of the Indian Arms Act, 1878. He was convicted at the High Court Sessions and sentenced to a collective term of 8 years' rigorous imprisonment on 27th March by the Honourable Mr. Justice Kajiji. He was further sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment under the Arms Act, 1878.

Constable No. 255/C Ganpat Vishram displayed remarkable pluck and bravery in pursuing and securing an armed criminal. His gallant conduct was brought to the notice of Government as a result of which he has been awarded the King's Police Medal.

(4) In February a notorious and dangerous bad character Bhagwania Bhoja who had eight previous convictions and had been deported from Bombay, was seen in a brothel in Kamatipura by a constable. When the constable attempted to arrest him he drew out a revolver, fired at him and thus made good his escape. A case under Section 307, Indian Penal Code, was recorded against him. On the night of the same day he was challenged by another constable but threatened him with a revolver and again escaped.

Another case under Section 353, Indian Penal Code, was recorded against him and a reward of Rs. 100 was offered for his capture.

He was next seen on the night of the 6th March in a brothel in Foras Road brandishing a revolver and threatening the inmates. On receipt of this information, Sergeants Gooch and Winton of the Nagpada Police Station accompanied by other policemen repaired to the scene. On their arrival the man moved away and when ordered by Sergeant Gooch to stop he drew out a revolver and fired point blank at the officer and took to his heels. While running away he fired two more shots at Sergeant Gooch. All then joined in the chase after him. Sergeant Gooch fired four shots at him but he managed to climb over a wall and escaped. Later on the same night he ran out of a compound on Lamington Road and a Parsi seeing him ran after him. A number of other people also joined in the pursuit amongst whom was an old Parsi named Dinshawji Keashaji. When they came close to the accused he turned and fired at Dinshawji fracturing his right arm above the elbow which had to be amputated. He then ran into a gully near Balaram Street where a Parsi named Cowasji Nowroji secured him. Sergeant Hewson of the Lamington Road Police Station arrived soon after and arrested him. A coat with 29 live rounds of ammunition was found and identified as belonging to him. A revolver with 5 discharged cartridges was found on him.

He was tried at the Bombay High Court Sessions before the Honourable Mr. Justice Pratt in July and was awarded the following sentences :—

(1) Section 307, Indian Penal Code,—10 years for attempted murder of Sergeant Gooch.

(2) Section 307, Indian Penal Code, subsequently altered by the Court to Section 326, Indian Penal Code,—Transportation for life for causing grievous hurt to Dinshawji Keashaji.

He was also proceeded against in the Presidency Magistrates' Courts for the other offences and was punished as under :—

(1) Section 353, Indian Penal Code,—4 months' rigorous imprisonment and fine Rs. 20 in default 2 months' rigorous imprisonment.

(2) Section 19 (*a*), Arms Act,—6 months' rigorous imprisonment.

(3) Section 128 of the Bombay City Police Act—3 months' rigorous imprisonment.

The accused was one of the most dangerous criminals in Bombay and the conduct of the citizens who pursued and arrested him is most praiseworthy.

Sessions cases and persons.

12. The Sessions Court tried 128 cases against 170 in 1923 and 141 in 1922. Of these, 101 ended in conviction, 21 in acquittal, 2 were withdrawn and in 4 cases the accused were declared to be lunatics. These cases involved altogether 182 persons of whom 131

were convicted, 44 were acquitted, the charges against 2 were withdrawn, 4 were declared to be lunatics and the remaining one was transferred to Deesa for trial.

13. I subjoin the usual statement compiled by the Coroner of Bombay of cases of suicide :—

	Male.	Female.
Europeans	... 3	...
Native Christians ...	... 4	1
Mahomedans	... 15	7
Parsis	... 2	1
Hindus	... 52	18
Total	... 76	27
Grand Total	... 103	

During the year the Coroner held 657 inquests as against 634 in 1923 and 621 in 1922.

In exercise of the power vested in them by Government Resolution, Judicial Department, No. 5819, dated 16th September 1902, the police disposed of 33 cases of simple accidental deaths against 48 in 1923 and 40 in 1922.

Offences under special and local laws.

14. Including 845 cases pending from the preceding year, the offences under the special and local laws dealt with by the police numbered 88,951 against 79,477 in 1923 and 70,888 in 1922. Of these, 85,005 ended in conviction. The bulk of these cases fell under the following Acts :—

The Bombay City Police Act,
The Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act,
The Public Conveyances Act,
The Bombay Prevention of Gambling Act, and
The City of Bombay Municipal Act.

The offences under other local Acts were comparatively few.

The provisions of the Criminal Tribes Act were extended to the City in September 1923, but it was not until the end of July 1924 that the work of registration thereunder could be commenced.

A staff of 1 Sub-Inspector, 2 head constables and 8 constables was detailed from the Divisional establishment and the work of registration commenced ; when this was first started large numbers absconded and they kept on the move which rendered the work with our small staff very difficult. Registration is however proceeding slowly and our staff is not nearly large enough to exercise any supervision over the registered members and it will be some time before all registration can be completed.

A few habitual offenders have been removed to Settlements and there are a large number to be put in Settlements as room can be found for them.

Action was taken against 1,146 professional beggars under the provisions of Section 121 while 100 were deported under Section 27 (2), Bombay City Police Act.

The Bombay Children Act which has recently been passed by the Local Legislature and will shortly come into operation may strengthen the hands of the Police in dealing with juvenile beggars.

Cognizable crime, direct cases.

15. The total number of direct Magisterial cognizable cases was 13,003 against 12,333 in 1923 and 12,573 in 1922. Of these, 12,085 ended in conviction, giving a percentage of 92·94. The total number of persons involved in these cases was 13,101 of whom 12,122 were convicted. The majority of such direct Magisterial complaints fall under Class VI.

Statement A, Part II, persons in Police cases.

16. During the year under report 99,519 persons were arrested by the Police exclusive of 1,115 under arrest at the close of 1923 against 89,487 in 1923 and 81,112 in 1922. Of these, 93,751 were convicted. The percentage thus stands at 93·16 against 93·55 in 1923 and 94·00 in 1922. Under Section 73 of the Bombay City Police Act, the Deputy Commissioner of Police, Crime Branch, cancelled 101 bailbonds as compared with 96 in 1923 and 258 in 1922.

Under the Indian Penal Code (Classes I to V), 7,289 persons were tried and 5,209 were convicted, giving a percentage of 71·46 as compared with 74·53 in 1923 and 70·93 in 1922.

Under Class VI, 92,263 persons were tried of whom 88,542 were convicted, giving a percentage of 95·97 against 96·68 in 1923 and 97·86 in 1922.

At the close of the year 1924, 931 persons were awaiting trial against 1,115 in 1923 and 943 in 1922.

Statement B, Part I, non-cognizable cases.

17. The number of non-cognizable cases reported direct to the Magistracy was 21,198 as compared with 19,111 in 1923 and 17,513 in 1922.

With 806 cases pending from the previous year, the total number of cases for disposal was 22,004 of which 10,750 ended in conviction.

Offences under special and local laws not cognizable by the Police.

The number of offences under special and local laws reported direct to the Magistracy during the year was 17,339 as against 15,315 in 1923 and 13,544 in 1922.

The bulk of these cases fell under the City of Bombay Municipal Act.

Statement B, Part II, persons in non-cognizable cases.

18. In these 22,004 non-cognizable cases 26,387 persons were involved of whom 10,908 were convicted.

19. The following table shows the various religious divisions to which 140,122 offenders in both cognizable and non-cognizable cases belong :—

	Religion.							
	Europeans.		Portuguese and Native Christians.		Hindus.		Mahomedans.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Cognizable ...	449	9	1,345	109	64,468	5,598	40,761	204
Non-cognizable ...	89	15	426	43	17,973	2,498	3,387	638
Total ...	538	24	1,771	152	82,441	8,096	44,148	842

	Parsis.		Others.		Total.		Grand Total.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
Cognizable ...	411	...	376	5	107,810	6,925	113,735
Non-cognizable ...	992	131	186	9	23,053	3,334	26,387
Total ...	1,403	131	562	14	130,863	9,259	140,122

Statement C, property stolen and recovered.

20. The total value of property alleged to have been stolen in Police cognizable cases amounted to Rs. 19,47,145 as compared with Rs. 22,85,236 in 1923 and Rs. 22,79,696 in 1922. The total value of property recovered was Rs. 3,97,190 which gives a recovery percentage of 20·40 as compared with 20·85 in 1923 and 25·27 in 1922. The statement C gives the sub-heads under which the property stolen and recovered is classified.

The percentage of property recovered to property stolen remains almost stationary when compared with the percentage for the year 1923 but the percentage of cases in which property was recovered to cases in which property was stolen stands at 41·21 as compared with 36·92 for the year 1923.

Two hundred and sixty-eight persons were dealt with under the provisions of Sections 411 and 414, Indian Penal Code, for receiving stolen property and 286 persons were dealt with under the provisions of Section 114 of the Bombay City Police Act for being in possession of property reasonably suspected to be stolen.

Special and Crime Branches.

21. (1) *Organization.*—The sanctioned strength of the Special and Crime Branches remained unchanged throughout the year. Of the temporary staff of one Inspector, one Sub-Inspector and two clerks sanctioned for passport work, Government ordered the

abolition of the posts of one Inspector, one Sub-Inspector and one junior clerk and at the request of this Branch sanctioned the creation of a permanent post of a Deputy Inspector and the permanent retention of the remaining clerk on a time-scale for passport work. Government have sanctioned the proposals with effect from the 1st March 1925.

The other temporary appointments referred to in last year's report have been extended and will have to continue until such time as it becomes possible to give effect to the re-organization proposals of which consideration has been further prevented during this year by the continued financial stringency.

Special Branch.

(2) *Plays.*—Eighty-eight plays were scrutinized by the Branch of which 83 were passed as unobjectionable and 5 were passed on revision.

(3) *Deportations.*—Five foreigners were deported under the Foreigners Act, III of 1864. Their nationalities were:—

Swiss	1
Baghdadi	1
Assyrian	1
Chaldean	1
Turk	1
Total ...	5

(4) *Naturalization.*—Nineteen naturalization applications were received for report as against 20 in 1923. The applicants were :—

Indian subjects of Native States	2
Iraqians	8
Greeks	4
Persians	4
Czeko Slovak	1
Total ...	19

(5) *Identity certificates.*—Eight hundred and one certificates of identity were issued to Mahomedan pilgrims to Kerbella during the year as against 614 in 1923. The Iraq Government's new orders have restricted the issue of these certificates to organized parties only.

(6) *Police permits.*—Six hundred and thirty-four Police permits were issued to Asiatic foreigners during the year as against 941 in 1923.

In accordance with the orders of Government the issue of these permits to Asiatic foreigners was stopped from 2nd June 1924.

(7) *Festivals.*—The Muharram and Ganpati festivals passed off peacefully. 364 applications for Ganpati passes were scrutinized by the Branch as against 355 in 1923.

(8) *Passport examination.*—The Foreign Branch boarded 143 outgoing and 172 incoming vessels during the year making a total of 315 as against 350 in 1923.

The examination of passports was maintained over all incoming vessels. 19,259 passports were examined as against 24,049 in 1923.

(9) *Passport applications.*—One thousand three hundred and ninety-seven applications for passports were received for report by the Passport Branch during the year as against 1,149 in 1923. In 3 instances the Branch refused to endorse the applications of intending travellers.

(10) *Permission to land.*—The Foreign Branch reported on the applications of 70 European foreigners for permission to land in Bombay.

(11) *Mahomedan Branch.*—The Mahomedan Branch worked in close touch with the Pilgrim Department during the pilgrim season.

One Najibullah Khan Mangru Khan *alias* Shamsher Khan Azad of Surti Mohalla, Bombay, was noticed in July 1924, selling an Urdu pamphlet entitled "Nam-e-Khuda". Enquiries were made and it was found that he had 500 copies of the aforesaid pamphlet printed at the Jehangir Alavi Press, Bellasis Road, Bombay. This individual was in the habit of reciting passages from the pamphlet at street corners from day to day. As the passages of the pamphlet were highly objectionable the matter was reported to Government who sanctioned his prosecution under section 108, Criminal Procedure Code. Accordingly a complaint was filed in the Court of the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, on the 30th October 1924, who convicted the accused on 5th November 1924 and ordered him to be bound over in the sum of Rs. 1,000 with a surety in the like amount to be of good behaviour for one year. The accused failed to give the security and was sent to prison for one year's simple imprisonment.

(12) *Reception of deportees.*—Ninety-two deportees from various places such as South Africa, Basra, Baghdad, Jeddah and Shanghai were met, taken over and disposed of being either placed under surveillance or sent to their homes.

(13) *Repatriates.*—The Branch was instrumental in arranging for the repatriation of 11 persons from Bahrein, Constantinople and Germany.

(14) *Strikes.*—In the beginning of the year the mill-hands demanded payment of yearly bonus which was stopped owing to slump in trade. This being refused, 1,60,000 mill-hands went on strike and 76 Mills were closed between 17th January and 25th March 1924. The strikers then became rowdy and began to loot eatables from hawkers in the streets. Several anonymous letters against mill-owners and their clerical staff were found posted up at

conspicuous places suggesting incendiarism against the mills. Considerable damage by fire was done to 5 mills during the strike. In view of the serious situation the Military was asked to be in readiness. The strikers seeing that their demands could not be complied with ultimately resumed work unconditionally.

As Government and the Director of Labour had to be kept informed of the situation from day to day, the Branch had to work at high pressure during the period.

In addition to the general strike there were in Bombay City 26 other labour strikes during the year.

(15) *Politics.*—The political movements during the year were marked by a considerable falling off in the public interest. The spread of communism was checked in Bombay by the prosecution of Shripad Amrit Dange of Bombay, who was convicted and sentenced to 4 years' rigorous imprisonment in the Bolshevik conspiracy case at Cawnpore.

(16) *Warning to editors, etc.*—Warnings were given to 9 editors, proprietors, publishers or press-keepers for non-compliance with the requirements of the law relating to presses, books and newspapers under the orders of Government during the year.

(17) *Prosecutions.*—One Anant Hari Gadre, Printer and Publisher of a Marathi weekly paper " The Mouj ", was prosecuted under section 292, Indian Penal Code, for printing and publishing an obscene advertisement and was convicted and sentenced on 10th September 1924 by the 4th Presidency Magistrate, Girgaum, to pay a fine of Rs. 50 or in default 15 days' rigorous imprisonment.

Crime Branch.

(18) *Criminal cases.*—Forty-five criminal cases were dealt with by the Crime Branch on its own initiative as against 47 in 1923. The Branch co-operated with the Divisional Police in the investigation of cases of special importance or interest.

(19) *Mofussil assistance.*—The mofussil police and officers of other provinces were frequently given assistance in conducting investigations in Bombay City.

(20) *Important cases.*—The following are some of the more interesting cases investigated by this Branch :—

I. Forged note case.—On the 15th January 1924, the Crime Branch got information regarding the forgery of Government currency notes. Acting on the information the Crime Branch searched a room on Bellasis Road and arrested one John Herman Muller *alias* Abdul Alli, an Anglo-Indian convert to Mahomedan religion, in actual process of counterfeiting a Government currency note of Rs. 50. On the search of the room half finished Government currency notes of Rs. 50 and Rs. 10, sensitized paper and chemicals for counterfeiting notes were seized. Subsequently his residence at Colaba was searched and a large quantity of paper, chemicals and other materials used for the purpose of forgeries were recovered.

The half finished notes were of the following numbers :—

1. L. E./48. 55771 dated 27th July 1920 for Rs. 10.
2. S. D./2, 32 969 dated 22nd May 1918 for Rs. 50.
3. A piece of paper bearing No. G. D./17, 779786.

The process used was photo process and final finish by hand and colouring.

The accused Muller was an expert photographer and a very good artist; he came to Bombay from Calcutta about a month prior to his arrest; Muller was charged under section 489-A and D, Indian Penal Code, and was convicted and sentenced by the High Court Sessions, Bombay, to 3 years' rigorous imprisonment on the 27th March 1924

II. Gang case, under sections 400 and 401, Indian Penal Code.—During the latter end of 1923 and the first quarter of 1924 a series of daring house-breakings, robberies and dacoities were committed in the northern part of the city. On the 11th March 1924, a dacoity with firearms was committed in the house of one Ramrattan Bhaya on Quay Road, Mazagaon. On instructions the Crime Branch took up the enquiries and were successful in rounding up a gang of Upper India Mahomedans and Thakoors, headed by one Nepal Kalicharan, on the 26th March 1924. In all 14 persons were arrested out of whom 2 were made approvers and 12 were put up for trial and were convicted and sentenced, 5 to 10 years' transportation each and 7 to 7 years' transportation each under section 400, Indian Penal Code, by the High Court Sessions, Bombay, on the 11th July 1924. In this case the Honourable Mr. Justice Pratt complimented the Bombay City Police on their good work in the case in the following terms :—

> "Now that we have come to the end of this long and troublesome case I desire to express my appreciation of the manner in which the investigation has been handled by the Police and especially by Inspectors Fern and Wagle. In Bombay as in all great cities there is an under world of criminals that are only kept under by the Police. This case shows that in Bombay this under world has leaders, a complete organization and concealed arms. If there is any relaxation in the vigilance of the Police such as must occur when there are strikes or labour trouble, peaceful citizens are liable to be stopped in the streets and robbed at the point of the revolver as in the case of the fish merchant or their houses raided at night by armed gangs and their women stripped of their ornaments as in the case of Ramrattan. But, I am glad to say, this case also shows the careful watch which the Bombay Police maintain over this under world of crime. Their information is excellent, they are sometimes aware of projected crimes before these crimes can be committed. And in the present case Inspector Fern armed with his information judiciously bided his time until he was able to round a whole gang of ruffians who have committed not less than 20 cases of robbery under arms, house-breaking and dacoity in the last two years.

One hears much adverse criticism of the Bombay Police but it would be well if these ill informed critics realized that if they sleep securely in their beds at night—it is because of the unceasing vigilance of the Bombay Police."

III. Poona gang case.—During the enquiries in the above case information was obtained as to the perpetrators of the Poona District Court dacoity with murder and the Talegaon dacoities of 1924 and the Crime Branch were successful in arresting 7 members of the gang and one receiver and recovering property to the value of about Rs. 6,000 and also supplied information to the Poona Criminal Investigation Department regarding other gang members who were subsequently arrested, charged and convicted in the Sessions Court, Poona.

IV. Cheating by bogus company.—In August 1924, it came to the notice of the Crime Branch that one D. D. Oza, an undischarged insolvent, was up to his old game of bogus company promoting and that he had started his third attempt in the name of Joshi and Company, at 199 Hornby Road.

In September 1924, Joshi and Company, the proprietors of which were D. D. Oza and M. H. Joshi, suddenly blossomed out in the name and style of the International Publicity Stores, Ltd., for which they had circulated a prospectus wherein it was stated that the company was being floated with a capital of five lakhs. A very close watch was kept on this company as the names of the directors in the prospectus were well known persons to the C.I.D. such as N. T. Shah of Hinman and Company fame, (2) Abrahim Judha better known as Cashier, a man with previous convictions for cheating, and the rest equally well known as their associates. Enquiries were made from time to time and a watch was kept on the movements of the promoters but nothing could be done until a complaint was lodged. Our opportunity came at last through the Automobile Company who lodged a complaint of cheating in respect of a Maxwell car valued to Rs. 7,500 and on the 25th October 1924, D. D. Oza and M. H. Joshi were arrested and charged under Sections 420 and 120-B, Indian Penal Code.

During the course of enquiries it was ascertained that the company was not registered, that the prospectus contained materially false representations and that the only capital they had was obtained by criminal breach of trust of securities taken from their employees for which they were also charged.

The accused were charged on three counts of cheating in respect of amounts totalling Rs. 30,000 and on three counts of criminal breach of trust in respect of securities valued at Rs. 4,800.

On the three charges under Sections 420 and 120-B (bogus company) they were convicted and sentenced by the Chief Presidency Magistrate to 4 months' rigorous imprisonment and under Section 406, Indian Penal Code, to 3 months' and one month's rigorous imprisonment each in all 8 months' rigorous imprisonment each on 5th February 1925.

(21) *Deportations.*—Fifty-five foreigners of Indian States and 136 foreigners of independent territories were deported under the Foreigners Act, III of 1864, as against 55 and 54 in 1923.

Twelve deportees of Indian States and 4 deportees of independent territories were traced as having returned to Bombay. They were re-arrested and dealt with under the provisions of Section 4 of the Foreigners Act.

Forty-nine bad characters and 12 Pathan bad characters were deported under Act IV of 1902 (Bombay City Police Act) as against 49 and 9 in 1923.

(22) *Forged currency notes.*—Three hundred and eighty-four forged and altered currency notes were received from the Currency office and other places for enquiry and were reported on by the Branch.

(23) *Finger Print Bureau.*—The Finger Print Bureau received 10,559 slips during the year for search as against 8,182 in 1923. Previous convictions were traced in 2,915 instances as compared with 2,331 giving a percentage of 28 %.

The total number of slips on record at the end of the year was 42,849 as against 40,766 in 1923. During the year under report finger impression slips of 728 members of the Criminal Tribes were received for search from the Criminal Tribes Branch since its establishment in August 1924 of which 461 were registered.

Finger impression slips of 608 deportees were recorded in the Bureau. The Finger Print Bureau received for search the slips of 976 beggars of whom 124 were traced as having been previously convicted of begging. Three Municipal Halalkhores were sent to this Bureau to find out their antecedents of whom one was traced as having previous convictions.

Expert opinion was given in 90 Civil Suits as against 78 in 1923.

Preventive action.

22. During the year 1924, the Police placed before the Magistracy under the provisions of Chapter VIII of the Criminal Procedure Code, 15 persons against 28 in 1923 and 50 in 1922.

Of the 15 persons, 9 were convicted, 3 were discharged, the case against one was withdrawn and the cases against the remaining 2 were pending at the close of the year.

Under the provisions of Section 27 (1) of the Bombay City Police Act 336 persons being members of gangs associated for the purpose of committing offences were deported while 108 such deportees returning to Bombay without permission were dealt with under the provisions of Section 128 of the Bombay City Police Act. Similarly 160 persons wandering about between sunset and sunrise for the purpose of committing offences were dealt with under the provisions of Section 112 of the Bombay City Police Act. With the development of the patrol system I think we may expect a still greater use to be made of this Section.

Police buildings.

23. All the thirteen works which were under construction at the close of the year 1923 were completed in the year under report. The work of extension of the old Agripada Police Lines on the east side has also been completed.

The second Naigaum Police accommodation scheme has been split up into two parts—(1) construction of 9 blocks of Police Lines for Armed Police, recruits, etc., and (2) construction of other miscellaneous buildings such as Recruits' Training School, Armoury, residential quarters for Head Quarters supervising staff, the Training School staff, etc., etc. The first part was under construction at the close of the year. The plans and estimates in respect of the second part will shortly be submitted to Government for sanction and it is hoped that this important building scheme will be ready in about 2 years' time if the requisite funds are provided by the Bombay Improvement Trust.

The heavy building programme of the last few years has meant a lot of work for the Executive Engineer Mr. Arbuthnot and for both his executive and office staff. Mr. Arbuthnot had many obstacles to contend against not least among them being requests from me from time to time to alter the plans after they had been drawn up. However being blessed with both energy and patience he managed to put all the works through in excellent time. I have much pleasure in acknowledging here for the information of Government our gratitude to him.

Arms Act.

24. The distribution of licenses granted under the Arms Act during the year is shown in Tables A, B, B(1), B(2) and B (3). New licenses granted during the year numbered 1,225 covering 1,787 weapons and the number cancelled was 694 covering 1,083 arms. At the close of the year there were 4,816 licensed persons possessing 6,760 arms which is an increase of 531 licenses over the year 1923. All the arms possessed by any one person are entered on one license.

Of the 28 firms licensed to deal in arms and ammunition and Military Stores, 6 only are licensed to deal in ammunition of the prohibited bore, *viz.*, 4 Indian and 2 European firms ; 13 including the above deal in rifled arms and ammunition ; 3 in lead shot, 4 in old arms and the remainder in breech and muzzle loading guns and ammunition.

The stock held by the various firms was examined monthly and was found to agree with the registers kept by this office and by the dealers.

During the year 5,429 references were made to verify arms bought from dealers in Bombay.

Eighteen persons were prosecuted for offences under the Act, of whom 14 were convicted.

TABLE A.

Serial No.	Description of licenses.	Number of licenses granted in 1923.	Number of licenses granted in 1924.
1	Transport licenses (VII, IV)	830	1,080
2	Export licenses	422	530
3	Import licenses	580	753
4	Temporary licenses (XVII)	...	1,148
5	Journey licenses (XX)	963	135
6	Possession licenses for arms and ammunition (XVI) ...	4,285	4,816
7	Possession licenses (XIV)	91	63
8	Possession licenses for ·303 bore and ·450 bore ammunition.	7	6
9	Permits to public servants	67	68
10	Permits to carry explosives in streets and public places (Police Act).	692	739
11	Dealers' licenses	28	28
	Total ...	7,965	9,366

TABLE B.

Distribution of licenses in the different communities.

Community.	Rifles.	Guns.	Revolvers.	Pistols.	Air guns or rifles.	Swords.	Swordsticks.	Daggers.	Kukries.	Kattiars.	Bayonets.	Total number of arms.	Total number of licensed persons.
Europeans ...	784	819	449	599	10	5	3	...	2	...	3	2,674	1,813
Hindus	198	670	411	210	7	146	56	2	5	...	17	1,722	1,235
Parsis	298	444	295	305	7	23	35	...	...	...	...	1,407	1,025
Native Christians ...	65	226	19	12	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	325	267
Mahomedans ...	126	216	121	84	9	32	18	2	...	1	...	609	456
Japanese	1	3	...	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	7
Jews	1	9	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	13
Total ...	1,473	2,387	1,298	1,215	36	207	112	4	7	1	20	6,760	4,816

TABLE B (1).

New licenses.

Community.	Rifles.	Guns.	Revolvers.	Pistols.	Air guns or rifles.	Swords.	Sword-sticks.	Daggers.	Kukries.	Kattiars.	Bayonets.	Total number of arms.	Total number of licensed persons.
Europeans and Anglo-Indians.	239	272	102	159	2	4	1	...	2	...	3	784	488
Hindus	46	173	134	53	4	34	13	...	...	...	4	461	334
Parsis	64	87	66	67	4	2	5	...	...	...	...	295	215
Native Christians ...	15	35	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	56	45
Mahomedans ...	34	81	40	21	2	2	6	...	...	...	...	186	139
Japanese	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jews	1	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	4
Total ...	399	651	345	304	12	42	25	...	2	...	7	1,787	1,225

TABLE B (2).

Cancelled licenses.

Community.	Rifles.	Guns.	Revolvers.	Pistols.	Air guns or rifles.	Swords.	Sword-sticks.	Daggers and Kukries, etc.	Total number of arms.	Total number of licensed persons.
Europeans	267	253	173	144	4	..	1	2	844	554
Hindus	11	40	21	6	...	7	3	6	94	52
Parsis	21	28	13	6	3	...	1	...	72	45
Native Christians ...	2	12	...	1	...	...	...	...	15	11
Mahomedans	12	18	10	5	1	1	6	2	55	29
Japanese	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jews	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	3	3
Total ...	314	351	217	164	8	8	11	10	1,083	694

TABLE B (3).

Manner of disposal of arms mentioned in "B (2)".

—	Arms.	Licenses.
Deposited in office	45	32
Sold or handed over to authorised persons	357	207
New Licenses granted to relatives of deceased license holders ...	25	16
Left Bombay*	557	364
Life licenses issued	26	14
No trace†	63	52
Destroyed by this office	10	9
Total ...	1,083	694

Explosives Act.

Under this Act 450 licenses were issued. They are classified in Table C below. Magazines, places for the manufacture of fire-works and blasting powder and other places licensed under this Act were periodically inspected and found to be maintained in accordance with the orders of Government.

Ten persons were prosecuted for offences under the Act of whom 8 were convicted.

TABLE C.

Explosives.

Serial No.	Description of licenses.	Form in which licenses were issued.	Number of licenses granted in	
			1923.	1924.
1	Manufacture, possession and sale ...	A	18	17
2	Possession and sale	B	296	332
3	Possession	C	7	4
4	Do.	F	1	1
5	Licenses in form "E" (*Bona fide* blasting purposes).	E	14	23
6	Sale	L	...	...
7	General Transport licenses (*vide* Government Resolution No. 3273, General Department, dated 2nd July 1910).	H	84	66
8	Magazine buildings	J	6	7
	Total ...		426	450

Petroleum Act.

The licenses issued under this Act show an increase of 12 compared with last year's figures. Licenses granted for the storage of petrol in quantities exceeding 40 gallons number 101, a decrease of 1 as compared with the figures for the year 1923.

* 109 left India.

† Principally Europeans and Americans who have left India.

There are now 25 underground tanks with pumps installed. Complaints have from time to time been received that the measure attached to the pump registered less than an imperial gallon. These measures have now been tested and with the exception of about two all the measures were found to register correctly. The exceptions were due to faulty washers which have been replaced.

TABLE D.

Serial No.	Description of licenses.	Number of licenses granted in	
		1923.	1924.
1	General Import licenses	2	8
2	Special Transport licenses for dangerous petroleum ...	7	13
3	General Transport licenses for dangerous petroleum ...	22	25
4	Special Transport licenses for non-dangerous petroleum...	...	...
5	General Transport licenses for non-dangerous petroleum...	2	2
6	Possession licenses for dangerous petroleum ...	102	101
7	Possession licenses for non-dangerous petroleum ...	1	1
8	Possession and Transport (Motor owners' licenses) ...	37	31
9	Carbide of Calcium possession and transport licenses ...	24	28
	Total ...	197	209

Poisons Act.

Fifty-one licenses under the Poisons Act were granted. The stock and sale registers kept by the licensees have been inspected and found to be carefully maintained.

Tram Cars.

A statement (Table F) submitted by the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company, Ltd., giving details of accidents to passengers, pedestrians and vehicular traffic in connection with the running of tram cars is shown below. The number of slight accidents is increased by 16 when compared with the figures of 1923. The serious accidents show a decrease of 4 and the fatal accidents an increase of 1 over last year's figures.

The localities in which most accidents occurred were :—

1. Parel Road ... 66
2. Hornby Road ... 21
3. Girgaum Road ... 17
4. Sandhurst Road ... 16
5. King's Way ... 16
6. Kalbadevi Road ... 16
7. Esplanade Road ... 15
8. Grant Road ... 15
9. Reay Road ... 14
10. Cruickshank Road ... 14
11. Ripon Road ... 14
12. Colaba Causeway Road 11
13. Carnac Road ... 11
14. Bellasis Road ... 10

TABLE F.

Nature of accidents.	Total number of accidents.		How distributed.						
			Passengers.			In collision with			
	1923.	1924.	Alighting.	Boarding.	Pedestrians.	Tram cars.	Motor cars.	Carts and other vehicles.	Total.
Slight accidents	224	240	80	46	107	18	4	37	292
Serious ,, ...	56	52							
Fatal ,, ...	15	16	3	6	6	...	1	...	16
Total for 1924 ...	...	308	83	52	113	18	5	37	308
Total for 1923 ...	295	...	81	5	96	8	7	48	295

Number of tram cars running and mileage covered.

Year.	Bogie single deck.	Bogie double deck.	Bogie and trailor.	Single truck.	Single truck double deck.	Single truck trains.	Single truck double deck and trailors.	Car mileage.	Unit mileage.
1923	8	38	62	8	...	165	12	11,088,563	6,056,734
1924	5	36	38	3	11	139	...	10,923,904	6,175,320

Licenses were renewed in the case of 13 theatres and 12 Cinemas.

Theatres. A new cinema.—The Wellington Cinema—at Dhobi Talao and a new theatre—The Dubash theatre—were licensed during the year.

The name of the Novelty Cinema has been changed during the year and it is now known as "Cine Medelene".

The American Joosub Cinema is being rebuilt and will be completed in the next year.

Licenses are granted or renewed only after inspections are carried out by the Superintendent in charge of this branch of my office as well as by the Electrical Engineer to Government, the Chief Officer of the Fire Brigade and the Municipal and the Improvement Trust Engineers. The Telephone Company have also to certify that the telephone connections and fire alarms are in good order.

Five circuses visited Bombay during the year.

Two hundred and twenty-seven performance licenses were issued during the year.

A fire alarm, having direct communication with the fire brigade has been installed in all theatres except in the Balliwalla and Princess theatres. An alarm will be fitted in the former shortly and in the latter as soon as the extensive repairs now in hand have been completed.

Motor Vehicles Act.

During the year under review 2,153 cars, 273 cycles and 103 heavy motor vehicles were registered. The number of English and Continental Vehicles registered appears to be on the increase. The numbers are given below :—

American cars	...	...	...	1,316
English cars	...	...	...	347
Continental cars	...	...	...	490
			Total ...	2,153
American cycles	...	...	...	55
English cycles	...	...	...	218
			Total ...	273
American lorries	...	...	...	34
English lorries	...	...	...	50
Continental lorries	...	...	...	19
			Total ...	103

The total number of motor vehicles running in Bombay City during the year was approximately 11,203 including 846 motor lorries. A number of motor lorries were however laid up owing to trade depression.

There were 623 cars licensed to ply for hire or an increase of 68 over last year's figures. These vehicles were thoroughly inspected in March and October and have been maintained at a high standard of

efficiency and comfort. Taxi meters have received special attention from the Motor Vehicles Department throughout the year with the result that there is now rarely a complaint of overcharging by taxi drivers. In addition to the above cars, 203 lorries were licensed to ply for hire. The number of taxi driver's permits issued was 781 and 384 permits were issued to the drivers of public lorries. Taxi drivers are picked men selected from batches of applicants. They have to undergo a special test and must be driving in Bombay for at least a year. The efficiency standard has been strictly adhered to.

There were 1,641 accidents with motor vehicles or 220 less than the previous year. This figure includes accidents in which no injury was caused to persons for instance collisions with victorias, trams, labour carts, etc.

Out of this number 52 were fatal accidents, 4 less than last year. In 16 of these cases the police were of opinion that the driver was at fault and he was prosecuted in each case. The Magistrates however found only 11 of them guilty. In 35 cases the police either were of opinion that the driver was not at fault or could obtain no evidence. In one case the cause of accident could not be ascertained. The only indication that it was a fatal motor vehicle case was that the faint tread of a motor vehicle tyre could be observed near the body. Fourteen of these accidents occurred between 7 a.m. and mid-day, 16 between mid-day and 5 p.m. and 20 between 5 p.m. and 12 mid-night and 2 between mid-night and 7 a.m.

In 11 cases the victims were children under 12 years of age, in 25 cases the age ranged from 12 to 40 years, in 7 cases from 40 to 50 years and in 6 cases the age was over 50 years. In the remaining three cases the exact age of the deceased persons could not be ascertained but they were adults.

Lorries were accountable for 17 fatal accidents, cars for 25 and cycles for one and in one case the type of motor vehicle could not be ascertained but it was most probably a lorry. This is the case referred to above.

Owing to the fact that every year motor lorries are accountable for a large proportion of the fatal accidents (19 out of 73 in 1922 and 23 out of 57 in 1923), a proposal was submitted by this office to Government with a view to legalising the adoption of a Speed Controller but the proposal did not meet with the approval of Government.

It is satisfactory to be able to record a further decrease in the number of fatal accidents, 52 against 56 in 1923 and against 73 in 1922. An average of one fatal accident a week is surprisingly small considering the general disregard of personal safety exhibited by the pedestrian public.

In all there were 1,196 prosecutions under the Indian Motor Vehicles Act and the Rules thereunder during the year, of which 1,050 ended in conviction.

The number of driving licenses issued and renewed was 13,269. Before issuing a new license the applicant is put through a severe test in driving including an examination in road-signals.

There are seven motor training schools in Bombay where most drivers take a course before they come to be examined and tested in driving.

A Card Index System was introduced during the year. It has replaced the registers kept for motor driving licenses. It has been found to work remarkably well and we have been able to dispense with the bulky registers hitherto maintained thereby allowing us more room and curtailing work. As a card had to be made out for each driver this year the office has not had the full benefit of the system but next year the office will benefit considerably as amongst other things, the whole history of the driver will be contained in the card. The form of the driving license was also changed so as to contain the signals to be observed by drivers of motor vehicles as well as certain instructions. Fresh licenses in the new forms had therefore to be issued in all cases and this added not inconsiderably to the work of the Motor Vehicles Department.

In addition to their work in office the Inspectors of the Motor Vehicles Department regularly patrolled the City and offences under the Indian Motor Vehicles Act were dealt with as promptly and as efficiently as possible, special attention being given to heavy motor traffic.

Inspectors visited Poona every month to examine motor vehicles plying for hire and to test applicants for motor driving licenses. The Satara, Dhulia, Kolaba, Belgaum and Surat Districts were also visited during the year.

The following figures show the number of motor vehicles licensed to ply for hire in each district inspected :—

Poona	...	...	...	292
Satara	...	...	...	241
Belgaum	...	...	...	210
Dhulia	...	...	...	117
Surat	...	...	...	76
Kolaba	...	...	...	104

A reliability trial and a speed test were held by the Bombay Motor Cycle and Car Club. The reliability trial extended to Poona and the speed test of half a mile was held on Queen's Road south of Churchgate level crossing.

The sub-joined table "E" shows the figures in connection with motor vehicles.

TABLE E.

No.	Particulars.	1923.	1924.
1	Number of motor cars and cycles registered ...	1,901	2,426
2	Cars previously registered in other provinces and registered in Bombay	41	24
3	Number of heavy motor vehicles registered ...	137	103
4	Approximate number of cars and cycles in Bombay	8,973	10,357
5	Approximate number of heavy motor vehicles in Bombay	768	846
6	General numbers in Bombay City	30	67
7	Number of transfers effected	3,060	3,845
8	„ of cars licensed to ply for hire	555	623
9	„ of lorries „ „ „	215	203
10	„ of motor driving licenses issued ...	12,169	13,269
11	„ of public motor car licenses issued ...	677	781
12	„ of „ „ lorry „ „ ...	...	384
13	„ of temporary licenses issued	4,389	4,787
14	„ of accidents including fatal	1,861	1,641
15	„ of fatal accidents	56	52
16	„ of prosecutions	1,504	1,198
17	„ of convictions	1,318	1,050
18	„ of acquittals	21	56
19	„ of cases withdrawn	153	108
20	„ of cases struck out	8	11
21	„ of cases pending	112	83
22	„ of drivers warned by Head Office ...	362	258
23	„ of public motor car driving licenses suspended by the Commissioner of Police ...	22	128
24	„ of public licenses cancelled by the Commissioner of Police	2	10

Pilgrims.

25. During the year under report 11,856 pilgrims left Bombay for the Hedjaz. The detailed report of the Protector of Pilgrims on the last Haj Season has already been submitted to Government.

Fires.

26. The total number of fires in the city in 1924 was 254 and the aggregate amount of the estimated loss of property was Rs. 24,42,561.

The figures for the preceding year were :—

Fires	...	311
Value of property lost	...	Rs. 30,03,387

27. The following table indicates the variations in the strength of the Bombay City Police Force :—

Statement D, Police Establishment.

—	Inspectors.	Deputy Inspectors.	Sergeants.	Sub-Inspectors.	Jemadars.	Head Constables.	Constables.
Decrease.							
Guards for Government buildings withdrawn (*vide* Government letter, Home Department, No. 3911-D dated 10th January 1924 and this office letter No. 3093-S-Imp., dated 2nd April 1924)	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
Guards for Government buildings withdrawn (*vide* Government letter, Home Department, No. 3911-D, dated 10th January 1924 and this office letter No. 3417-S-Imp. dated 11th April 1924)	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Reduction in the strength of Harbour Police (*vide* Government Resolution, Home Department, No. 1227 dated 28th June 1924)	...	...	...	...	...	...	26
Veterinary Police withdrawn (*vide* Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 8695 dated 3rd April 1924)	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
Unarmed guards at the Mint withdrawn (*vide* Government letter, Home Department, No. 3911-D dated 30th June 1924, to the Mint Master and this office letter No. 6239-S-Imp. dated 10th July 1924)	...	...	...	...	...	2	5
Reduction in the Mounted Police (*vide* Government Resolution, Home Department, No. 6088 dated 22nd July 1924)	2	...	3	...	2	12	41
Withdrawn from the Royal Indian Marine Dockyard (*vide* Government Resolution, Home Department, No. 3676, dated 17th October 1924).	2	...	2	...	1	4	93
Total (*Decrease*) ...	4	...	5	...	3	18	203

—	Inspectors.	Deputy Inspectors.	Sergeants.	Sub-Inspectors.	Jemadars.	Head Constables.	Constables.
Increase.							
For Police Notice and Enquiry Office (*vide* Government Resolution, Home Department, No. 2967 dated 18th March 1924)	...	...	..	1	...	2	7
For Motor Transport Department (*vide* Government Resolution, Home Department, No. 6088 dated 22nd July 1924)	1	...	...	...	...	...	10
For Traffic Control Department (*vide* Government Resolution, Home Department, No. 6369 dated 30th October 1924)	1	...	3	...	1	10	...
Total (*Increase*) ...	2	...	3	1	1	12	17
Net decrease or increase ...	−2	...	−2	+1	2	−6	−186

The total permanent strength of the force at the close of the year stood at 3,827 as against 4,013 at the close of the year 1923.

The population of the city according to the census of 1921 is 1,175,914 and the proportion of crime to population on these figures stands at 1 to 11·81 as compared with 1 to 13·04 in 1923 and 1 to 14·31 in 1922.

The proportion of crime to each police unit stands at 26·01 as compared with 22·41 in 1923 and 21·22 in 1922.

Armament statement E.

28. During the year under report 31 pistols (Webley) and 97 muskets were obtained from the Kirkee Arsenal for the additional officers and men.

The reduction in the number of swords from 102 to 57 is due to the reduction in the strength of the Mounted Police.

Punishments and Rewards.

29. During the year 349 officers and men were punished as compared with 428 in 1923 and 299 in 1922.

The details are as follows :—

Departmentally punished otherwise than by dismissal	313
Judicially punished	10
Dismissed (inclusive of 10 dismissed after being judicially punished)	36

Of the total number punished 14 were European and 335 were Indian. Most of the punishments inflicted were of a minor character and for small misdemeanours.

In all serious cases which were not tried judicially regular departmental proceedings were instituted.

The number of officers and men rewarded during the year was as follows :—

(*a*) By special promotion	1
(*b*) By issue of good service tickets ...	1,635
(*c*) By grant of two stripes	3
(*d*) By grant of one stripe	6
(*e*) By the Abkari Department ...	98
(*f*) By the Magistrate	39
(*g*) By the Commissioner of Police ...	576
(*h*) Otherwise rewarded	74
Total ...	2,432

The men mentioned under (*g*) received small pecuniary rewards for good or plucky work ; while those under (*h*) received rewards from the public through the Commissioner of Police.

The title of Rao Bahadur was conferred upon Rao Saheb Ragunathrao N. Tawde, Superintendent of Police, on the occasion of His Majesty the King-Emperor's birthday.

Education.

30. Exclusive of Europeans the number of officers who can read and write stands at 121 against 108 in the previous year. Of these, 92 were literate in English as against 80 in 1923. Literate head constables and constables number 1,482 as against 1,456 in 1923 ; of these, 180 have a knowledge of English as against 175 in the preceding year.

The Recruits Training School continued upon the same basis as last year. During the year 636 recruits were under training and 449 were subsequently confirmed.

In January 1924 an Ambulance Class was organised by Dr. J. D. Desai, M.B.B.S. 201 men were lectured in First Aid and 160 of these passed the examination and obtained certificates.

Casualties.

31. The following are the details of casualties during the year 1924 as compared with those of 1923 :—

	1924	1923
Resigned	133	99
Discharged	139	72
Dismissed	36	34
Died	70	59
Retired (on pension or gratuity) ...	134	169
Deserted	12	...
Total ...	524	433

The figures for resignations and discharges compare unfavourably with the previous year's figures. This is largely due to two factors (1) with the reduction in the number of vacancies in the force it was possible to enforce a higher standard of discipline and (2) recruits who did not show good promise during their training were weeded out.

I regret to have to record the death of Khan Saheb Moulvi Abdulla Ahmed, J.P., Protector of Pilgrims, which took place on the 13th February 1924. The deceased held the appointment for nearly 13 years and by his death the Pilgrim Department has lost the services of an experienced and a tactful officer.

Health.

32. The total number of officers and men treated at the Northcote Hospital during the year 1924 was 6,760 as compared with 7,411 in 1923 and 7,119 in 1922. Of these, 10 were suffering from tuberculosis. The daily average on sick list was as follows:—

	1923.	1924.
Indian officers and men ...	88·72	74·51
European officers	0·2	0·3

It is gratifying to note the improvement in the health of the force.

The quarters for the staff attached to the Northcote Hospital have been taken into occupation and the patients are now receiving all the attention they need while in the hospital. Patients from the B. B. & C. I. and G. I. P. Railway police forces are also now admitted into the hospital.

Police Boys' Brigade.

There were 23 boys in the Boys' Brigade at the beginning of the year. Nineteen more boys were enlisted during the year while 18 resigned or were discharged. The number at the close of the year was 24.

Inspection of arms and accoutrements.

33. All arms, accoutrements and ammunition were regularly inspected and maintained in good order.

Musketry practice was held during the year at the Head Quarters Safety Range.

The officers went through their annual revolver practice and the result was satisfactory. The revolver challenge cup was won by Inspector W. W. Godwin for the third year in succession.

34. During the year under report 93 persons were killed and 2,205 persons were injured in accidents as compared with 94 killed and 2,337 injured in the previous year :—

Street accidents.

	Killed.	Injured.
By tram cars	16	265
By motor cars	52	1,057
By hack victorias	11	468
By other public conveyances ...	12	287
By private conveyances (other than motor cars).	2	128
	93	2,205

35. During the year 1924 the number of public and private conveyances in the City of Bombay were as follows :—

Conveyances.

Public vehicles other than motor vehicles ...		10,189
Private vehicles other than motor vehicles ...		4,452
Motors (private) 9,734		
„ (plying for hire) ... 623	...	10,357
Motor lorries (private) ... 643		
„ „ (for hire) ... 203	...	846

The public conveyances other than motor vehicles comprised 2,611 victorias, 28 riding hackeries, 7,123 labour carts and 427 hand carts. Motor vehicles increased by 1,384.

During the year the Public Land Conveyance Licensing Department and the Divisional Police prosecuted 4,566 drivers for different offences under the Bombay City Police Act and the Public Conveyances Act, VII of 1920, while 2,118 drivers' licences were suspended for varying periods, 4,442 drivers were warned and 40 licenses were cancelled. The Public Land Conveyance Licensing Department under the supervision of the Deputy Commissioner of Police for the Port rejected 303 horses and 15 victorias as unfit for further use.

The scheme for the amalgamation of the Public Land Conveyance Licensing Department with the Motor Vehicles Department has been sanctioned by Government from the 23rd April 1925.

36. (*a*) The Police Notice and General Enquiry Office issued 798 notices consisting of 11,689 paragraphs and 268 supplements, besides a large number of departmental orders and standard forms.

Miscellaneous.

(*b*) The Bombay City Police Co-operative Urban Bank has made still further progress during the year and has achieved remarkable success in fostering the habit of thrift among the constabulary of the City and relieving it from the grip of the money lender. Its membership has, during the year, increased from 1,163 to 1,809 and its paid-up capital from Rs. 46,501 to Rs. 85,913. The loans advanced to members aggregate Rs. 1,07,984 and its monthly income exceeds Rs. 800.

That it has established a position for financial stability is evidenced by the amount of deposits received by the Bank which is now Rs. 28,100. The Bank has throughout maintained a high standard of efficiency and is placed in the " A " Division of Urban Banks. This is due in a large measure to the keen interest taken by the Chairman of the Bank, Mr. W. T. Down, in all its activities.

The Bombay City Mounted Police Co-operative Credit Society has practically ceased to exist as it was not possible to continue the Society after the large reduction in the strength of the Mounted Police effected in the year under report.

(*c*) During the year under report 1,701 important cases were prosecuted by the six Prosecuting Inspectors with satisfactory results.

(*d*) A general mill strike took place in January 1924 on account of the refusal of the mill-owners to pay a bonus. The strike lasted from the 17th January on which date the Standard mill-hands went out until the 18th March when the mill-hands began to resume work.

After the strike had been in progress some time, Government appointed a Committee to make certain inquiries and report on the mill employees' demand for a bonus. The report of this Committee was published on the 12th March giving their opinion that the mill-hands had no enforceable claim to a bonus and that the profits made by the mills were not such as would admit of a bonus being paid. The strike collapsed shortly after this. Considering the long duration of the strike, and the number of persons out of work, the strikers were on the whole remarkably peaceful and well-behaved. For the first six or seven weeks no disturbance of the peace worth mentioning occurred. On the 7th March however the rowdy element among them took offence at a notice put up on the mills by the mill owners' association that the mills would open the following day as certain workers were willing to resume work unconditionally and they paraded the streets in the DeLisle Road area in a threatening and defiant manner. At one point near Curry Road Bridge a police officer in charge of a picket was obliged to order fire as he found his party surrounded and attacked on all sides by a howling mob. Two were killed and three were wounded as a result of the firing; the crowd rapidly dispersed and that was the one and only incident of its kind. There were also a few cases of incendiarism.

The military authorities were requested to keep troops in readiness in case of necessity but they were never called into action.

The strike imposed a very heavy strain on the police and both officers and men acquitted themselves most creditably.

In this strike, as on various similar occasions, it was noticed that the mounted police were not able to deal effectively with riotous crowds. Proposals were made to reduce the force from 6 officers and 99 duffedars and sowars to 1 officer and 44 duffedars and sowars and to utilise the savings in providing motor transport for the force. Government accepted the proposals and we were thus able to add 10 motor lorries to our fleet, and to engage a staff to manage our transport.

There was the usual periodical panic about Pathans in May and June which subsided after large numbers of Pathans had been deported. During the year I had meetings with the leaders of the Pathan community and suggested to them that in the interests of the law abiding members of their community it would be wise for them to keep a strict check on new arrivals and to give me information of the presence of bad characters in the city with a view to their deportation. They agreed to do so : it remains to be seen if any good will come of it.

Apart from the above the year was uneventful.

There has been a certain amount of public dissatisfaction expressed at the removal of many fixed posts and the substitution of patrols instead. It is impossible however with the number of men at my disposal to give both fixed posts and patrols for every point and area where they are required. And as patrol is undoubtedly a more effective system of protection than fixed posts, more men are employed on patrol than on fixed posts. The most effective protection is a combination of fixed posts and patrols on short beats. I am now engaged in an examination of our requirements on these lines and I shall address Government on the subject in a short time.

37. My thanks are due to the Deputy Commissioners Messrs. Healy, Stewart, Sharp, Lynch-Blosse and Cauty. Mr. Healy acted as Commissioner of Police from March till November while I was on leave and had to deal with the mill strike at its most troublesome stage. Mr. Cauty received the commendation of Government for his services during the strike. Superintendents Fuller, Finan and Carter were the officers in charge of the Divisions most affected by the strike and their arrangements throughout were admirable. A very heavy strain was imposed on them and the officers and men under them for two months which they bore bravely and cheerfully. Inspector Fern of the Crime Branch and Inspectors Klein and Bull of the Divisions also did excellent work throughout the year.

Finally as usual I must commend the work of the Office Superintendent, Mr. Chhaganlal M. Tijoriwala, who is among the hardest workers and best advisers.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

P. A. KELLY,
Commissioner of Police.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE

STATEMENT I—PART I.

STATEMENT A—

RETURN OF COGNIZABLE

Serial Number.	Law.	Offence.	Number pending from previous year.	Number reported in the year.	Number in which investigation was refused.	Number remaining for investigation (Cols. 4+5−6).	Number proved or declared to be false.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Sections of Indian Penal Code.						
1	115, 117, 118 119 ...	Abetment of cognizable offence.	...	...	...	...	...
	120-B (1) ...	Cognizable criminal conspiracy.	...	1	...	1	...
	CLASS I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety and Justice.*						
2	131 to 136, 138 ...	Offences relating to the Army and Navy.	...	...	...	...	...
3	231 to 254 ...	Offences relating to coin.	3	6	...	9	...
4	255 to 263A ...	Offences relating to stamps.	...	...	...	...	...
5	467 and 471 ...	Offences relating to Government Promissory Notes.	1	10	...	11	...
6	489A to 489D ...	Offences relating to Currency Notes and Bank Notes.	...	1	...	1	...
7	212, 216, 216A ...	Harbouring an offender...	1	...	...	1	...
8	213, 215, 224, 225, 225B & 226.	Other offences against Public justice.	...	21	...	21	...
9	143 to 153, 157, 158, 159.	Rioting or unlawfull assembly.	5	33	...	38	...
10	140, 170, 171 ...	Personating public servant or soldier.	...	18	...	18	...
		Total ...	10	89	...	99	...
	CLASS II.—*Serious Offences against the Person.*						
11	302, 303, 396 ...	Murder ...	8	46	...	54	...
12	307 ...	Attempts at murder ...	2	15	...	17	1
13	304, 308 ...	Culpable homicide ...	3	11	...	14	...
14	376 ...	Rape by a person other than the husband.	2	8	...	10	1
15	377 ...	Unnatural offence ...	3	19	...	22	1
16	317, 318 ...	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth.	1	10	...	11	...
17	305, 306, 309 ...	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide.	...	49	...	49	...
18	325, 326, 329, 331, 333, 335.	Grievous hurt ...	9	243	3	249	2
19	328 ...	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt.	3	9	...	12	...
20	324, 327, 330, 332 ...	Hurt ...	19	290	1	308	1
21	363 to 369 & 371, 372, 373.	Kidnapping or abduction, selling, etc., for prostitution and dealing in slaves.	4	65	...	69	...
22	346 to 348 ...	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for the purpose of extortion.	...	1	...	1	...
23	353, 354, 356, 357 ...	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	2	57	...	59	..

PART I.

CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1924.

Number due to mistake of law or fact or declared non-cognizable.	Number pending at end of year.	True Cases.				Total Magistrates' true cases.	Total Magistrates' cases ending in conviction.	Grand total of true cases (Cols. 14+15).	REMARKS.
		Convicted.	Discharged or acquitted.	Not detected or apprehended.	Total true cases (Cols. 6+11+12+13).				
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1	...	5	3	...	8	...	...	8	1 Withdrawn.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	5	2	1	3	6	...	...	6	
...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	
...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	
...	2	13	2	4	19	...	...	19	
1	3	20	9	5	34	...	...	34	
...	8	10	...	...	10	...	...	10	
2	18	50	16	13	79	...	...	79	1 Withdrawn.
2	5	13	6	25	44	...	...	44	3 Lunatics.
1	...	9	4	2	15	...	...	15	
...	1	9	1	3	13	...	...	13	
1	1	4	1	1	6	...	...	6	1 Absconded.
2	3	6	7	3	16	...	...	16	1 Withdrawn.
1	1	3	...	6	9	...	...	9	
6	1	34	6	...	40	...	...	40	2 Died.
9	15	59	122	42	226	...	...	226	106 Compounded.
2	...	3	1	6	10	...	...	10	
18	9	96	129	50	276	...	...	276	2 Lunatics; 1 died; 2 absconded; 1 withdrawn; 104 compounded.
5	7	16	5	36	57	...	...	57	1 Withdrawn.
...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	
8	3	34	12	2	48	...	...	48	2 Compounded; 1 withdrawn.

STATEMENT A—

RETURN OF COGNIZABLE

Serial Number.	Law.	Offence.	Number pending from previous year.	Number reported in the year.	Number in which investigation was refused.	Number remaining for investigation (Cols. 4+5−6).	Number proved or declared to be false.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
24	304A, 338 ...	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	3	51	...	54	...
		Total ...	59	874	4	929	6
	CLASS III.—*Serious Offences against Person and Property, or against Property only.*						
25	395, 397, 398, 399, 402 ...	Dacoity and preparation and assembly for dacoity.	2	15	...	17	1
26	392, 393, 394, 397, 398 ...	Robbery ...	8	218	4	222	13
27	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	Serious mischiefs and cognate offences.	...	7	...	7	...
28	428 429 ...	Mischief by killing, poisoning, or maiming any animal.	...	2	...	2	...
29	449 to 452, 454, 455, 457 to 460.	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt and house-trespass with a view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	64	2,169	134	2,099	3
30	311, 400, 401 ...	Belonging to gangs of thugs, decoits, robbers and theives.	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	74	2,411	138	2,347	17
	CLASS IV.—*Minor Offences against the Person.*						
31	341 to 344 ...	Wrongfull restraint and confinement.	1	81	1	81	1
32	336, 337 ...	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life.	3	20	...	23	...
		Total ...	4	101	1	104	1
	CLASS V.—*Minor Offences against Property.*						
33	379 to 382 ...	Theft ... of cattle ...	...	...	...	...	...
		Theft ... ordinary ...	172	6,150	223	6,099	34
34	406 to 409 ...	Criminal breach of trust.	52	801	1	852	6
35	411 to 414 ...	Receiving stolen property.	8	231	...	239	...
36	419, 420 ...	Cheating ...	32	519	2	549	5
37	447, 448, 453, and 455...	Criminal or house-trespass and lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.	...	13	...	13	1
38	461, 462 ...	Breaking closed receptacle.	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	264	7,714	226	7,752	46

PART I—*contd.*

CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1924—*contd.*

Number due to mistake of law or fact or declared non-cognizable.	Number pending at end of year.	True Cases.				Total Magistrates' true cases.	Total Magistrates' cases ending in Conviction.	Grand total of true cases (Cols. 14+15).	Remarks.
		Convicted.	Discharged or acquitted.	Not detected or apprehended.	Total true cases (Cols. 6+11+12+13).				
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
12	9	16	14	3	33	...	...	33	5 Compounded.
67	55	303	308	179	794	...	...	794	5 Lunatics; 3 absconded; 3 died; 4 withdrawn; 217 compounded.
...	2	3	2	9	14	...	...	14	
9	9	76	29	86	195	1	...	196	
...	1	2	1	3	6	...	...	6	
1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	
28	74	451	37	1,505	2,127	...	...	2,127	1 Lunatic.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
38	86	532	69	1,604	2,343	1	...	2,344	1 Lunatic.
3	1	12	60	3	76	56	1	132	1 Absconded; 56 compounded.
1	1	7	13	1	21	...	...	21	11 Compounded; 1 withdrawn.
4	2	19	73	4	97	56	1	153	1 Absconded; 67 compounded; 1 withdrawn.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
185	149	2,828	178	2,722	5,951	21	...	5,972	1 Lunatic; 2 died.
67	47	343	56	330	730	108	7	838	2 Transferred; 1 died.
24	10	151	53	...	204	...	...	204	1 Transferred.
25	23	201	115	180	498	69	2	567	42 Withdrawn; 41 compounded.
3	...	4	5	...	9	9	...	18	3 Compounded.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
304	229	3,527	407	3,232	7,392	207	9	7,599	1 Lunatic; 3 died; 3 transferred; 42 withdrawn; 44 compounded.

STATEMENT A—

RETURN OF COGNIZABLE

Serial Number.	Law.	Offence.	Number pending from previous year.	Number reported in the year.	Number in which investigation was refused.	Number remaining for investigation (Cols. 4+5−6).	Number proved or declared to be false.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	CLASS VI.—*Other Offences not specified above.*						
39	295 to 297 ...	Offences against religion	...	...	...	...	...
40	269, 277, 279, 280, 283 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294, Sec. 34 of Act V of 1861 and nuisances punishable under local laws.	Public nuisances ...	22	354	...	376	...
41	.....	Offences under special and local laws declared to be cognizable.	845	88,106	...	88,951	...
42	.....	Offences under the Criminal Tribes Act, 1911 (III of 1911).	...	2	...	2	...
		Total ...	867	88,462	...	89,329	...
		Grand Total ...	1,278	99,652	369	1,00,561	70

NOTES.—(1) *Column 4*—This should include all cases
(2) *Column 8*—Enter only cases proved or
(3) *Column 15*—Enter only cases taken up
(4)—Cases entered against serial No. 42 are
Statement A, Part I, for the sake of

Police Commissioner's Office,
Bombay, 14th May 1925.

PART I—*concld.*

CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1924—*concld.*

Number due to mistake of law or fact or declared non-cognizable.	Number pending at end of year.	True Cases.				Total Magistrates' true cases.	Total Magistrates' cases ending in Conviction.	Grand total of true cases (Cols. 14+15).	Remarks.
		Convicted.	Discharged or acquitted.	Not detected or apprehended.	Total true cases (Cols. 6+11+12+13).				
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	
48	14	261	38	14	313	1	1	314	1 Absconded.
2,176	611	85,005	1,144	2	86,151	12,737	12,074	98,888	1 Absconded; 12 transferred; 85 withdrawn.
...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	1 Transferred.
2,224	625	85,266	1,183	16	86,465	12,739	12,075	99,204	2 Absconded; 13 transferred; 85 withdrawn.
2,639	1,015	89,698	2,056	5,048	97,171	13,003	12,085	1,10,174	7 Lunatics; 6 absconded; 6 died; 16 transferred; 133 withdrawn; 328 compounded.

regarding which the Magistrate has not passed orders.
declared to be deliberately false.
direct by Magistrates.
not all cognizable under section 4 (*f*) of the Criminal Procedure Code but are shown in convenience.

P. A. KELLY,
Commissioner of Police.

STATEMENT A—

RETURN OF COGNIZABLE

Serial Number.	Law.	Offence.	Persons in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail, under section 170, Criminal Procedure Code, at beginning of year as concerned in cases reported to, or in cases taken up by the Police.	Arrested by the Police during the year.	Released under section 169, Criminal Procedure Code.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Sections of Indian Penal Code.				
1	115, 117, 118, 119.	Abetment of cognizable offence	...	...	...
	120B (1).	Cognizable Criminal Conspiracy	...	3	...
		CLASS I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety, and Justice.*			
2	131 to 136, 138 ...	Offences relating to the Army and Navy	...	...	...
3	231 to 254	Offences relating to Coin	4	7	...
4	255 to 263A ...	Offences relating to Stamps	...	...	...
5	467 and 471 ...	Offences relating to Government Promissory Notes.	...	8	...
6	489A to 489D ...	Offences relating to Currency Notes and Bank Notes.	...	1	...
7	212, 216, 216A ...	Harbouring an offender	...	...	...
8	213, 215, 224, 225, 225B and 226.	Other offences against public justice	...	19	...
9	143 to 153, 157, 158, 159.	Rioting or unlawful assembly	1	208	...
10	140, 170, 171 ...	Personating public servant or soldier	...	22	...
		Total ...	5	265	...
		CLASS II.—*Serious Offences against the Person.*			
11	302, 303, 396 ...	Murder	5	31	1
12	307	Attempts at murder	4	13	...
13	304, 308	Culpable homicide	3	12	...
14	376	Rape by a person other than the husband ...	3	7	2
15	377	Unnatural offence	2	25	...
16	317, 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth ...	1	8	...
17	305, 306, 309... ...	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide	...	48	1
18	325, 326, 329, 331, 333 335.	Grievous hurt	9	323	1
19	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt...	3	6	4
20	324, 327, 330, 332 ...	Hurt	23	372	2
21	363 to 369 & 371, 372, 373.	Kidnapping or abduction, selling, etc., for prostitution and dealing in slaves.	2	32	...
22	346 to 348	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for the purpose of extortion.	...	1	...
23	353, 354, 356, 357 ...	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	2	74	...
24	304A, 338	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	3	50	1
		Total ...	60	1,002	12

PART II.

CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1924.

Released by Magistrates' order before trial.	Number of persons tried.	Number convicted.	Number acquitted or discharged.	Number of persons evading arrest at close of year.	Number in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail at end of year.	Persons concerned in Magistrates' cases.			Remarks.
						Number arrested.	Number convicted.	Number acquitted or discharged.	
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	11	7	4	...	...	...	...	...	1 Withdrawn.
...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	3	2	1	...	5	...	...	...	
...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	
...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	19	17	2	...	...	...	...	...	
...	197	101	96	...	11	...	...	...	1 Absconded.
...	14	14	...	...	8	...	...	...	
...	245	141	104	...	24	...	...	...	1 Absconded ; 1 withdrawn.
...	27	14	13	6	5	...	...	...	3 Lunatics.
...	17	10	7	1	...	...	...	...	
...	12	10	2	...	3	...	...	...	
...	5	4	1	2	1	...	...	...	2 Absconded.
2	20	9	11	...	5	...	...	...	2 Withdrawn.
...	6	4	2	...	3	...	...	...	
...	44	34	10	...	1	...	...	...	2 Died.
...	314	93	221	10	17	...	...	...	173 Compounded.
...	5	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	
...	376	129	247	10	10	...	...	...	2 Lunatics ; 3 died ; 2 absconded ; 167 compounded ; 1 withdrawn.
...	27	19	8	5	7	...	...	...	1 Withdrawn.
...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	73	45	28	...	3	...	...	...	2 Withdrawn ; 2 compounded.
...	43	16	27	2	9	...	...	...	5 Compounded.
2	970	392	578	36	64	...	...	...	5 Lunatics ; 4 absconded ; 5 died ; 6 withdrawn ; 347 compounded.

STATEMENT A—

RETURN OF COGNIZABLE

Serial Number.	Law.	Offence.	Persons in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail under section 170, Criminal Procedure Code, at beginning of year as concerned in cases reported to or in cases taken up by the Police.	Arrested by the Police during the year.	Released under section 169, Criminal Procedure Code.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Sections of Indian Penal Code.				
		CASE III.—*Serious Offences against Person and Property, or against Property only.*			
25	395, 397, 398, 399, 402.	Dacoity and preparation and assembly for dacoity.	8	41	...
26	392, 393, 394, 397, 398.	Robbery	5	216	5
27	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435, 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences	...	6	...
28	428, 429 ...	Mischief by killing, poisoning, or maiming any animal.	...	2	...
29	449 to 452, 454, 455, 457 to 460.	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt and house-trespass with a view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	18	789	4
30	311, 400, 401 ...	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers and thieves.	...	...	...
		Total ...	31	1,054	9
		CLASS IV.—*Minor Offences against the Person.*			
31	341 to 344 ...	Wrongful restraint and confinement	...	103	...
32	336, 337	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life ...	2	29	...
		Total ...	2	132	...
		CLASS V.—*Minor Offences against Property.*			
33	379 to 382	Theft ... { of cattle ... ... / ordinary	... 71	... 3,729	... 34
34	406 to 409	Criminal breach of trust	15	495	15
35	411 to 414	Receiving stolen property	9	268	...
36	419, 420	Cheating	22	523	8
37	447, 448, 453 and 456.	Criminal or house-trespass and lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.	...	16	2
38	461, 462	Breaking closed receptacle	...	...	...
		Total ...	117	5,031	59

PART II—*continued.*

CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1924—*contd.*

Released by Magistrates' order before trial.	Number of persons tried.	Number convicted.	Number acquitted or discharged.	Number of persons evading arrest at close of year.	Number in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail at end of year.	Persons concerned in Magistrates' cases.			Remarks.
						Number arrested.	Number convicted.	Number acquitted or discharged.	
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
4	39	24	15	...	6	...	...	...	
2	214	125	89	7	...	1	...	1	
...	5	2	3	1	1	...	...	...	
...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	
10	764	580	184	12	28	...	...	...	1 Lunatic; 1 died; 1 dealt with in previous year under section 466, C. P. C., and brought up again for trial.
...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
16	1,024	731	293	20	35	1	...	1	1 Lunatic; 1 died; 1 dealt with in previous year under section 466, C. P. C., and brought up again for trial.
...	101	17	84	...	1	74	1	73	1 Absconded; 76 compounded.
...	31	7	24	1	...	...	...	...	20 Compounded; 1 withdrawn.
...	132	24	108	1	1	74	1	73	1 Absconded; 1 withdrawn; 96 compounded.
...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
10	3,662	3,162	500	186	93	28	...	28	1 Lunatic; 2 died; 2 dealt with in previous year under section 466, C. P. C., and brought up again for trial.
4	456	354	102	154	32	115	7	108	2 Transferred; 1 died.
...	266	166	100	...	10	...	...	...	1 Transferred.
...	517	232	285	46	20	78	2	76	156 Withdrawn; 47 compounded.
...	14	4	10	...	...	12	...	12	3 Compounded.
...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
14	4,915	3,918	997	386	155	233	9	224	1 Lunatic; 3 died; 3 transferred; 156 withdrawn; 50 compounded; 2 dealt with in previous year under section 466, C. P. C., and brought up again for trial.

STATEMENT A—

RETURN OF COGNIZABLE

Serial Number.	Law.	Offence.	Persons in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail under section 170, Criminal Procedure Code, at beginning of year as concerned in cases reported to or in cases taken up by the Police.	Arrested by the Police during the year.	Released under section 169, Criminal Procedure Code.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Sections of Indian Penal Code.				
	CLASS	VI.—*Other Offences not specified above.*			
39	295 to 297 ...	Offences against religion	...	...	...
40	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294, Sec. 34 of Act V of 1861 & nuisances punishable under local laws.	Public nuisances	22	342	1
41	.....	Offences under special and local laws declared to be cognizable.	878	91,688	...
42	.....	Offences relating to Criminal Tribes Act, 1911 (III of 1911).	...	2	...
		Total ...	900	9,2032	1
		Grand Total ...	1,115	99,519	81

NOTE.—Columns 13 to 15—Enter only persons concerned in cases taken up direct by

NOTE.—(2) Persons entered against Serial No. 42 are not all concerned in cognizable Part II, for the sake of convenienc

Police Commissioner's Office :
Bombay, 14th May 1925.

PART II—*concluded.*

CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1924.

Released by Magistrates' order before trial.	Number of persons tried.	Number convicted.	Number acquitted or discharged.	Number of persons evading arrest at close of year.	Number in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail at end of year.	Persons concerned in Magistrates' cases.			Remarks.
						Number arrested.	Number convicted.	Number acquitted or discharged.	
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
...	.....	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	
...	348	262	86	...	14	1	1	...	1 Absconded.
...	91,914	88,280	3,634	...	638	12,789	12,111	678	1 Absconded; 13 transferred; 86 withdrawn.
...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1 Transferred.
...	92,263	88,542	3,721	...	652	12,793	12,112	681	2 Absconded; 14 transferred; 86 withdrawn.
32	99,552	93,751	5,801	443	931	13,101	12,122	979	7 Lunatics; 8 absconded; 9 died; 17 transferred; 250 withdrawn; 493 compounded; 3 dealt with in previous year under section 466, C. P. C., and brought up again for trial.

Magistrates.

offences under Section 4 (*f*) of the Criminal Procedure Code, but are shown in Statement A.

P. A. KELLY,
Commissioner of Police.

STATEMENT

RETURN OF NON-COGNIZABLE

Serial No.	Law,	Offence.	Number pending at beginning of year.	Cases reported in the year.	Total for disposal (columns 4 & 5).
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Sections of Indian Penal Code.				
1	115 ...	Abetment of non-cognizable offence not committed, etc.	.....	.....	.....
	117 ...	Abetting commission of non-cognizable offence by public, etc.	.....	.....	...
	118, 119 ...	Concealing design to commit non-cognizable offence.	.....	.....	... ..
	120-B (1) and 120-B (2)...	Non-cognizable criminal conspiracy.	.....	.....	.....
		Total ...	.....	.....	.....
	CLASS I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, etc., etc.*				
2	121 to 130, 505 ...	Offences against the State ...	.....	.....	.....
3	137 ...	Harbouring deserters by Master of ship.	.....	.....	.....
4	172 to 190, 201 to 204, 213 to 215, 225A, 227 to 229.	Offences against public justice .	.....	3	3
5	161 to 169, 217 to 223 ..	Offences by public servants ...	.....	.....	.....
6	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 421 to 424.	False evidence, false complaints and claims, and fraudulent deeds, and disposition of property.	.....	15	15
7	465 to 477A ..	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents not being Government Promissory Notes and falsifying accounts.	.....	6	6
8	264 to 267 ..	Offences relating to weights and measures.	.....	1	1
9	482 to 489 ..	Making or using false trade-marks.	1	10	11
10	149, 153A to 156, 160.	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray.	.....	.....	.....
		Total ...	1	35	36
	CLASS II.—*Serious Offences against the Person.*				
11	312 to 316 ...	Causing miscarriage ...	.....	.....	.....
12	370 ...	Buying or disposing of slaves ...	.....	.....	.....
12A	376 ...	Rape by the husband ...	.....	.....	.....
		Total ...	.....	.....	.....

B—PART I.

CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1924.

Number dismissed without trial.	Cases in which accused died, escaped or became insane during trial or in which charges were abandoned, compounded or withdrawn (Sections 247, 248, 259, 333, 345, and 494, C.P.C.).	Number of cases tried to a conclusion and ending in		Number pending at close of year.	Number declared by the Court never to have occurred or to be mistakes of law or fact.	Number in which the Court held that a cognizable offence was committed.	Cases reversed on appeal or on revision.
		Discharge or acquittal.	Conviction.				
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	6	9	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	7	1	3	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	19	14	3	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

STATEMENT

Serial No.	Law.	Offence.	Number pending at beginning of year.	Cases reported in the year.	Total for disposal (columns 4 & 5).
1	2	3	4	5	6
		CLASS III.—*Serious Offences against Property.*			
13	384 to 389 ...	Extortion ...	.....	.....	.....
		Total ...	.....	.....	.....
		CLASS IV.—*Minor Offences against the Person.*			
14	345 ...	Wrongful confinement ...	.....	.....	.....
15	352, 355, 358 ...	Criminal force ...	40	1,687	1,727
16	334 ...	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation.	.....	.....	.....
17	323 ...	Voluntarily causing hurt ...	27	543	570
		Total ...	67	2,230	2 297
		CLASS V.—*Minor Offences against Property.*			
18	417, 418 ...	Cheating ...	.....	.....	.....
19	403 to 405 ...	Criminal misappropriation of property.	6	42	48
20	426, 427, 434 ...	Mischief (simple) ...	.....	4	4
		Total ...	6	46	52
		CLASS VI.—*Other Offences not specified above.*			
21	298 ...	Offences against religion ...	.....	.....	.....
22	490 to 492 ...	Criminal breach of contract of service.	.....	.....	.....
23	493 to 498 ...	Offences relating to marriage ...	6	68	74
24	500 to 502 ...	Defamation ...	5	43	48
25	504, 506 to 510 ...	Intimidation, insult and annoyance.	36	1,371	1,407
26	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290.	Public and local nuisances ...	.....	.....	.....
27	294A ...	Keeping a lottery office ...	.....	.....	.....
28	Cases under Chapter VIII(*a*), C.P.C.	Security for keeping the peace on conviction.	.....	.....	.....
29	Cases under Chapter X, C.P.C.	Public nuisances ...	.....	.....	.....
30	Cases under Chapter XII, C.P.C.	Disputes as to immoveable property.	.....	.....	.....
31	Cases under Chapter XXXVI, C.P.C.	Maintenance of wives and children.	10	66	76
		Total ...	57	1,548	1,605

B—PART I—*contd.*

Number dismissed without trial.	Cases in which accused died, escaped or became insane during trial or in which charges were abandoned, compounded or withdrawn (Sections 247, 248, 259, 333, 345, and 494, C.P.C.)	Number of cases tried to a conclusion and ending in		Number pending at close of year.	Number declared by the Court never to have occurred or to be mistakes of law or fact.	Number in which the Court held that a cognizable offence was committed.	Cases reversed on appeal or on revision.
		Discharge or acquittal.	Conviction.				
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	1,679	29	19	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	516	17	37	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	2,195	46	56	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	44	.....	4	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	48	.....	4	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	69	.....	5	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	47	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	1,354	9	44	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	63	5	8	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	1,533	15	57	.....	.....	.....

STATEMENT

Serial No.	Law.	Offence.	Number pending at beginning of year.	Cases reported in the year.	Total for disposal (columns 4 & 5).
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Offences under other Special or Local Laws not cognizable by the Police.				
32	Act II of 1918, Act VII of 1918.	Contract of Rent Act ...	.....	135	135
33	Section 102 ...	Insolvency Act ...	.....	13	13
34	Section 3 (*c*) ...	Indian Explosives Act ...	.....	8	8
35	Act XIV of 1881, etc....	The Indian Factories Act ...	.....	45	45
36	Act I of 1910 ...	Press Act ...	.....	1	1
37	Act III of 1888 ...	The Bombay Municipal Act ...	675	17,137	17,812
		Total ...	675	17,339	18,014
		Grand Total ...	806	21,198	22,004

Chief Presidency Magistrate's Court,
Bombay, 29th April 1925.

B—PART I—*concld.*

Number dismissed without trial.	Cases in which accused died, escaped or became insane during trial or in which charges were abandoned, compounded or withdrawn (Sections 247, 248, 259, 333, 345, and 494, C.P.C.).	Number of cases tried to a conclusion and ending in		Number pending at close of year.	Number declared by the Court never to have occurred or to be mistakes of law or fact.	Number in which the Court held that a cognizable offence was committed.	Cases reversed on appeal or on revision.
		Discharge or acquittal.	Conviction.				
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
.....	.....	67	68	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	9	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	2	6	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	43	2	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
6	5,867	806	10,553	580	.....	.....	.....
6	5,867	884	10,675	582	.....	.....	.....
6	5,867	4,679	10,750	702	.....	.....	.....

S. S. RANGNEKAR,
Chief Presidency Magistrate,
and Revenue Judge, Bombay.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

STATEMENT

RETURN OF NON-COGNIZABLE CRIME

Serial No.	Law.	Offence.	Persons concerned in cases pending at beginning of the year, namely, under trial or against whom process had issued.	Persons against whom process issued.		Persons not arrested because they absconded or evaded or failed to comply with summons during the year, and persons against whom processes were outstanding at end of the year.
				On complaint.	On Magistrates' own motion or information from the Police.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Sections of I. P. Code.					
1	115 ...	Abetment of non-cognizable offence not committed, etc.	.....	...	...	.....
	117 ...	Abetting commission of non-cognizable offence by public, etc.	.....	...	...	.....
	118, 119 ...	Concealing design to commit non-cognizable offence.	.....	...	...	.....
	120-B (1) and 120-B (2).	Non-cognizable criminal conspiracy.	.....	...	...	.....
		Total ...	.....	...	...	.....
	CLASS I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, etc., etc.*					
2	121 to 130, 505 ...	Offences against the State ...	.....	...	...	.....
3	137 ...	Harbouring deserters by Master of ship.	.....	...	...	.....
4	172 to 190, 201 to 204, 213 to 215, 225A, 227 to 229.	Offences against public justice ...	.....	3	...	.....
5	161 to 169, 217 to 223.	Offences by public servants ...	.....	...	...	.....
6	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 421 to 424.	False evidence, false complaints and claims, and fraudulent deeds, and disposition of property.	.....	19	...	.....
7	465 to 477A ...	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents not being Government Promissory Notes, and falsifying accounts.	.....	10	...	.....
8	264 to 267 ...	Offences relating to weights and measures.	.....	1	...	.....
9	482 to 489 ...	Making or using false trade-marks.	2	12	...	.....
10	149, 153A to 156, 160.	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray.	.....	...	...	.....
		Total ...	2	45	...	.....
	CLASS II.—*Serious Offences against the Person.*					
11	312 to 316 ...	Causing miscarriage ...	.....	...	...	.....
12	370 ...	Buying or disposing of slaves ...	.....	...	...	.....
12A	376 ...	Rape by the husband ...	.....	...	...	.....
		Total ...	.....	...	...	.....
	CLASS III.—*Serious Offences against Property.*					
13	384 to 389 ...	Extortion ...	.....	...	...	.....
		Total ...	.....	...	...	.....

B—PART II.

FOR THE YEAR 1924.

Persons who appeared before the Courts.	Persons discharged after appearance without trial.	Persons tried.		Percentage of number convicted to number against whom process issued (columns 5 & 6).	Persons under trial at close of the year.	Remarks.		
		Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.			Number concerned in cases abandoned, compounded or withdrawn, and number who died, escaped or became insane during trial.	Number of those in column 11 convicted of cognizable offences.	Persons who died, escaped or were transferred before appearance.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14 (*a*)	14 (*b*)	14 (*c*)
.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
3	...	...	3	100·	.....	.....	...	.....
.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
19	...	9	10	52·63	.....	.....	...	.....
10	...	10	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
1	...	...	1	100·	.....	.....	...	.....
14	...	8	3	25·	3	.....	...	.....
.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
47	...	27	17	37·77	3	.....	...	.....
.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....

STATEMENT

Serial Number.	Law.	Offence.	Persons concerned in cases pending at beginning of the year, namely, under trial or against whom process had issued.	Persons against whom process issued.		Persons not arrested because they absconded or evaded or failed to comply with summons during the year, and persons against whom processes were outstanding at end of the year.
				On complaint.	On Magistrates' own motion or information from the Police.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		CLASS IV.—*Minor Offences against the Person.*				
14	345 ...	Wrongful confinement ...	.....	...	...	.....
15	352, 355, 358 ...	Criminal force ...	64	3,151	...	.....
16	334 ...	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation.	.....	...	...	.....
17	323 ...	Voluntarily causing hurt ...	57	1,938	...	.....
		Total ...	121	5,089	...	.....
		CLASS V.—*Minor Offences against Property.*				
18	417, 418 ...	Cheating ...	.....	...	...	.....
19	403 to 405 ...	Criminal misappropriation of property.	8	56	...	.....
20	426, 427, 434 ...	Mischief (simple) ...	.....	7	...	.....
		Total ...	8	63	...	.....
		CLASS VI.—*Other Offences not specified above.*				
21	298 ...	Offences against religion ...	.....	...	...	.....
22	490 to 492 ...	Criminal breach of contract of service.	.....	...	...	.....
23	493 to 498 ...	Offences relating to marriage ...	9	81	...	.....
24	500 to 502 ...	Defamation ...	7	64	...	.....
25	504, 506 to 510 ...	Intimidation, insult and annoyance.	65	2,545	...	.....
26	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290.	Public and local nuisances ...	.....	...	...	.....
27	294A ...	Keeping a lottery office ...	.....	...	...	.....
28	Cases under Chapter VIII (*a*), C.P.C.	Security for keeping the peace on conviction.	.....	...	...	.....
29	Cases under Chapter X, C.P.C.	Public nuisances ...	.....	...	...	.....
30	Cases under Chapter XII, C.P.C.	Disputes as to immoveable property.	.....	...	...	.....
31	Cases under Chapter XXXVI, C.P.C.	Maintenance of wives and children.	10	66	...	.....
		Total ...	91	2,756	...	.....

B—PART II—*contd.*

Persons who appeared before the Courts.	Persons discharged after appearance without trial.	Persons tried.		Percentage of number convicted to number against whom process issued (columns 5 & 6).	Persons under trial at close of the year.	Remarks.		
		Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.			Number concerned in cases abandoned, compounded, or withdrawn, and number who died, escaped or became insane during trial.	Number of those in column 11 convicted of cognizable offences.	Persons who died, escaped or were transferred before appearance.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14 (*a*)	14 (*b*)	14 (*c*)
.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
3,215	...	3,123	59	1·87	33	.....	...	.....
.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
1,995	...	1,882	29	1·49	84	.....	...	.....
5,210	...	5,005	88	1·72	117	.....	...	.....
.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
64	...	56	...	.....	8	.....	...	.....
7	...	7	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
71	...	63	...	.....	8	.....	...	.....
.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
90	...	85	...	.....	5	.....	...	.....
71	...	70	1	1·56	.....	.....	...	.....
2,610	...	2,493	19	·74	98	.....	...	.....
.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
76	...	63	5	7·57	8	.....	...	.....
2,847	...	2,711	25	·90	111	.....	...	.....

STATEMENT

Serial No.	Law.	Offence.	Persons concerned in cases pending at beginning of the year, namely, under trial or against whom process had issued.	Persons against whom process issued.		Persons not arrested because they absconded or evaded or failed to comply with summons during the year, and persons against whom processes were outstanding at end of the year.
				On complaint.	On Magistrates' own motion or information from the Police.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Offences under other Special or Local Laws not cognizable by the Police.					
32	Act II of 1918, Act VII of 1918.	Contract of Rent Act ...	.....	333	...	.....
33	Sec. 102 ...	Insolvency Act ...	.....	13	...	.....
34	Section 3 (*c*) ...	The Indian Explosives Act ...	.....	8	...	.....
35	Act XIV of 1881, etc.	The Indian Factories Act ...	.....	45	...	.....
36	Act I of 1910 ...	Press Act ...	.....	1	...	.....
37	Act III of 1888 ...	The Bombay Municipal Act ...	675	17,137	...	.....
		Total ...	675	17,537	...	.....
		Grand Total ...	897	25,490	...	.....

Chief Presidency Magistrate's Court,
Bombay, 29th April 1925.

B—PART II—*concld.*

Persons who appeared before the Courts.	Persons discharged after appearance without trial.	Persons tried.		Percentage of number convicted to number against whom process issued (columns 5 & 6).	Persons under trial at close of the year.	Remarks.		
		Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.			Number concerned in cases abandoned, compounded, or withdrawn, and number who died, escaped or became insane during trial.	Number of those in column 11 convicted of cognizable offences.	Persons who died, escaped or were transferred before appearance.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14 (*a*)	14 (*b*)	14 (*c*)
333	...	162	171	51·35	.....	.....	...	.....
13	...	9	4	30·76	.....	.....	...	.....
8	...	2	6	75·	.....	.....	...	.....
45	...	...	43	95·55	2	.....	...	.....
1	...	...	1	100·	.....	.....	...	.....
17,812	6	806	10,553	61·58	580	5,867	...	.....
18,212	6	979	10,778	61·45	582	5,867	...	.....
26,387	6	8,785	10,908	42·79	821	5,867	...	.....

S. S. RANGNEKAR,
Chief Presidency Magistrate,
and Revenue Judge, Bombay.

STATEMENT C.

Property stolen and recovered during the year 1924.

Offence.	Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Percentage of cases in which property was recovered to cases in which property was stolen.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.	Percentage of value of property recovered to value of property stolen.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
A.—Cognizable.						
				Rs.	Rs.	
1. Theft—						
(*a*) In conjunction with lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.	1,787	365	20·43	8,36,164	54,582	6·53
(*b*) In conjunction with receiving of stolen property.	...	173*	...	.....	87,431	...
(*c*) Other thefts	5,681	2,529	44·52	7,04,758	1,85,496	26·32
2. Robbery—						
(*a*) Dacoity	13	1	7·69	16,903	105	0·62
(*b*) Other Robbery	162	37	22·84	29,115	11,182	38·41
3. Criminal breach of trust ...	679	196	28·86	3,54,687	54,337	15·32
4. Criminal breach of trust by public servant or by a banker, merchant or agent.	4	...	...	5,518	.....	...
5. Possession of stolen property...	...	286	...	.....	4,057	...
Total ...	8,326	3,431	41·21	19,47,145	3,97,190	20·40
B.—Non-Cognizable.						
6. Extortion	...	...	...	.....	.....	...
7. Criminal misappropriation ...	20	...	...	3,308	.....	...
Total ...	20	...	...	3,308	.....	...

* Of these, 156 cases are connected with the principal theft cases accounted for either under theft (*a*) or (*c*) in column 3. This number is therefore excluded from the total cases in column 3 while calculating the percentage of cases in column 4.

(1) Figures supplied by the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, for direct cognizable cases :—

Column 2	...	Cases	13
,, 3	...	,,	7
,, 5	...	Rs.	29,768
,, 6	...	,,	15,386

(2) Rs. 9,514-10-2 worth of property was recovered during the year out of the property stolen in previous years.

(3) Rs. 1,302-3-6 worth of property was recovered by the Bombay City Police in the City of Bombay during the year out of the property stolen outside their jurisdiction.

Police Commissioner's Office :
Bombay, 14th May 1925.

P. A. KELLY,
Commissioner of Police.

STATEMENT D.

STATEMENT

Showing strength and cost of

District.	Number of Commissioner and Deputy Commissioners.	Number of Superintendents.	Number of Assistant Superintendents.	Number of Inspectors.	Number of Deputy Inspectors.	Number of Sub Inspectors.	Number of Sergeants.	Number of Head Constables.		
								Foot.	Water.	Mounted.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Bombay	5	10	...	42	24	109*	58	350	9	6
Temporary Staff for keeping watch over undesirable Pathans in the city.	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...
Temporary Criminal Investigation Department, War Branch.	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...
Temporary Criminal Investigation Department.	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...
Temporary Establishment for the Temporary Additional Presidency Magistrate's Court, Mazagaon.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...

Note.--(1) Additional Police employed temporarily should not be shown as part of the are employed being explained

(2) The total cost shown in column 18 should include contingencies.

(3) The figures mentioned in columns 16, 17 and 18 of this statement are for the

(4) Column 23 is left blank as outposts resembling those in the Districts do not exist

* Jemadars and other native officers of the higher rank such as Subedars and

Police Commissioner's Office :
Bombay, 14th May 1925.

D.

Police during the year 1924.

Number of Constables.												Proportion of Police.				
Foot.	Water.	Mounted.	Total.	Total Cost payable from Imperial and Provincial Revenues.	Total Cost payable from other sources than Imperial and Provincial.	Grand Total Cost (Columns 16 and 17).	Area in square miles.	Population.	Urban Population of District.	Number of Police Stations.	Number of Outposts.	To area.	To population.	Total amount of cognizable crime investigated.	Proportion of cognizable crime to the Police Force.	Remarks.
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
3,098	78	38	3,827	Rs. 29,67,608	Rs. 2,80,254	Rs. 32,47,862	22	1,175,914	...	18	...	·0057	307·27	99,546	26·01	
...	...	...	3	6,108	...	6,108	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	4	14,607	...	14,607	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	3	9,442	...	9,442	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
7	...	...	8	3,804	...	3,804	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

sanctioned force, but should be added at the end of the statement, the purposes for which they in the text of the report.

financial year ending 31st March 1925.

in Bombay City.

Risaldar are shown as Sub-Inspectors.

P. A. KELLY,
Commissioner of Police.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC

STATE

Return showing equipment, discipline and General

Range.	District.	Total Strength.				Armament of the Force.		
		Sanctioned.		Actual.				
		Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Number of Swords.	Number of Muskets.	Number of revolvers.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Bombay	233	3,579	220	3,485	57	449	214

Range.	District.	Rewards.		Education.		Number of Constables.				
		Rewarded during the year.		Number of Police who can read and write.						
		By promotion.	By khillats, presents, good conduct stripes, or money rewards.	Officers.	Men.	Number enlisted during the year.	Of 1 year and under 3 years' service.	Of 3 years, and under 10 years' service.	Of 10 years, and under 17 years.	Of 17 years and over.
1	2	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
1	Bombay	1	2,431	217	1,482	406	771	1,254	470	226

Note.—This Statement does not include Assistant or Deputy Superinten

Police Commissioner's Office :
Bombay, 14th May 1925.

MENT E.

Internal Management of the Force for the Year 1924.

PUNISHMENTS.

Dismissed.		Punished departmentally otherwise than by dismissal.		Punished Judicially by a Magistrate or Sessions Court.							
				Under Police Act.		Under Sections 330, 331, 348, Indian Penal Code.		Under Chapter IX of Indian Penal Code.		Other Offences.	
Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
...	36	22	291	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	7

NUMBER WHO HAVE LEFT THE FORCE DURING THE YEAR.						PERCENTAGE ON TOTAL ACTUAL STRENGTH OF				REMARKS.
On pension or gratuity.	By resignation, without pension or gratuity.	By dismissal.	By discharge otherwise than under preceding columns.	By desertion.	By death.	Admissions into hospital.	Daily average number of men absent from duty on account of sickness.	Deaths.	Vacancies.	
31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41
134	133	36	139	12	70	182·46	2·02	1·88	107	

dents or officers of higher rank. Head Constables should be shown as men.

P. A. KELLY,
Commissioner of Police.

Return of Inquests held by the Coroner of Bombay during the Calendar year 1924.

Serial No.	Verdicts—Causes of deaths.	Number of Inquests during the year 1924.	Number of Inquests during the year 1923.	Increase during the year 1924.	Decrease during the year 1924.	Remarks.
	Offences.					
1	Culpable homicide amounting to murder (offenders committed suicide).	.....	.....	.....	.....	
2	Justifiable homicide	2	.....	2	... ..	
3	Culpable homicide amounting to murder (acts punishable under the Indian Penal Code).	70	63	7	.....	
4	Rash and negligent acts ...	36	39	.....	3	
	Suicide Cases					
1	By cutting throats	6	1	5	.....	
2	,, drowning	16	13	3	.....	
3	,, hanging	15	10	5	.....	
4	,, stabbing	2	4	.....	2	
5	,, jumping out of a window, building, terrace, etc.	13	15	.....	2	
6	,, lying on a Railway line in front of a train in motion.	3	2	1	.....	
7	,, opium, arsenic and other poisons.	39	45	.....	6	
8	,, shooting	1	3	.....	2	
9	,, burning	8	5	3	.....	
10	,, knocking head against a wall.	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	Accidental Deaths.					
1	Accidents on board the ships ...	16	13	3	.....	
2	,, by mill machinery ...	17	1	16	.....	
3	,, ,, railway trains ...	81	84	.....	3	
4	,, ,, tram cars ...	18	12	6	.....	
5	,, ,, motor cars, taxi-cabs, trolleys, etc.	47	41	6	.....	
6	,, ,, being knocked down by run-away horses.	1	.....	1	.....	
7	,, ,, blasting operations.	1	2	.....	1	
8	,, ,, drowning ...	23	25	.....	2	

Serial No.	Verdicts—Causes of deaths.	Number of Inquests during the year 1924.	Number of Inquests during the year 1923.	Increase during the year 1924.	Decrease during the year 1924.	Remarks.
	Accidental Deaths—contd.					
9	Accidents by poisoning ...	7	6	1	.....	
10	,, ,, suffocations ...	.....	2	.....	2	
11	,, ,, burns	34	26	8	.....	
12	,, ,, fall from houses, buildings, etc.	35	58	.....	23	
13	,, ,, falling from scaffolding, ladders, etc.	20	9	11	.....	
14	,, ,, injuries by carts, carriages, etc.	17	14	3	.....	
15	,, ,,fall of bales of cotton, bags of grain, etc.	10	8	2	.....	
16	,, ,, fall of rocks, stones, hills, etc.	12	10	2	.....	
17	,, ,, fall of metal plates, iron girders, etc.	7	7	.....	.....	
18	,, ,, fall of houses, buildings, etc.	4	8	.....	4	
19	,, ,, scalds	4	3	1	.....	
20	Accidentally electrocuted ...	7	9	.....	2	
21	Hydrophobia, snake bites, etc. ...	.....	1	.....	1	
22	Accidental fall on roads, pavements, etc., while walking.	5	4	1	.....	
23	Miscellaneous	11	31	.....	20	
	Deaths otherwise caused.					
1	Still born	.....	.....	.....	.....	
2	Natural causes	19	12	7	.....	
3	Judicial strangulation ...	1	2	.....	1	
4	Found dead	22	17	5	.....	
5	Found drowned	27	29	.....	2	
	Grand Total ...	657	634	99	76	

Note.—There were in all 177 sittings of adjourned inquests during the year as compared with 161 during 1923. In 94 cases inquests were unnecessary as *post-mortem* examination showed hat death was due to disease.

ALEX. R. KING,
Coroner of Bombay.

gitized with financial assistance from t
Government of Maharashtra
on 22 July, 2017

Statement showing the offences for which persons of the age of 14 years and under were placed before the Presidency Magistrates, Bombay, during the year 1924.

Serial No.	Offences.	Number of persons arrested.	Convicted.	Discharged.	Result of persons convicted.					
					Sent to Reformatory or Boys' Industrial Home.	Imprisoned.	Flogged.	Fined.	Bound over to be of good behaviour.	Admonished and discharged.
1	Theft	279	248	23	58	16	125	1	31	17
2	House-breaking and theft ...	32	26	6	4	4	15	...	1	2
3	Cheating ...	5	3	2	...	...	1	...	1	1
4	Receiving stolen property ...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
5	Criminal Breach of Trust ...	18	16	2	8	2	5	...	1	...
6	Municipal Act, 1888 ...	96	95	1	...	...	...	91	...	4
7	Public Conveyances Act ...	44	42	2	...	...	2	29	4	7
8	Cruelty to animals ...	15	15	...	...	...	3	11	...	1
9	Gambling ...	45	44	1	6	3	7	21	...	7
10	Begging for alms ...	139	136	3	31	31	2	13	...	59
11	Obstruction by squatters ...	605	572	33	...	...	4	509	...	56
12	Possession of stolen property...	8	8	...	3	2	2	...	1	...
13	Drunkenness ...	10	7	3	...	2	2	1	...	2
14	Wilful trespass ...	3	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	2
15	Committing nuisance in streets	16	14	2	...	...	...	9	...	5
16	Other offences under the City Police Act.	28	26	2	...	...	...	20	...	6
	Grand Total ...	1,336	1,255	81	110	61	168	705	39	172

Police Commissioner's Office :
Bombay, 14th May 1925.

P. A. KELLY,
Commissioner of Police.

BOMBAY : PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS.